THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

POSITION OF AFFAIRS

GRANT--SHERMAN--SHERIDAN.

Lee Fortifying the Southside Railroad.

HOOD'S RETREAT CONFIRMED.

HIS SUPPLIES EXHAUSTED.

Longstreet's Terrible Defeat.

PURSUIT BY OUR CAVALRY.

UNION MEN REJOICING.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Lee is still fortifying his position on the Southside railroad, and will not give it up without a desperate struggle, as upon the possession of this railroad depends both the fate of Petersburg and Richmond.

Hood, at last accounts, was endeavoring to effect a safe retreat into Northern Alabama.

The supplies which he had taken with him on this great raid on Sherman's communications are already exhausted, and he now finds himself obliged to retreat without accomplishing that which both he and Davis had promised to the Rebel army.

Despatches received from Sheridan's army represent Longstreet as most completely outgeneraled.

His army retreated in great disorder after the second battle of Fisher's Hill, and he was closely pressed by our cavalry. Longstreet will be wholly unable to maintain himself, even so far as supplies are concerned, without retreating to Staunton, which is his secondary base of supplies, Lynchburg being the first.

The military position at the close of this week is very encouraging, and causes very considerable rejoicing among the friends of the Administration and the country.

WESTERN GULF SQUADRON.

The Reconnoissance Towards Mobile.

THE MOVEMENTS OF OUR GENERALS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The steamer *Morning Star*, from New Orleans, with dates to the 15th instant, has arrived.

The steamers *Sierra Nevada* and *Empire City* were in the river on the 15th.

Several officers made a daring reconnoissance in Mobile bay on the 10th, passing outside of all the obstructions, and returning safely. One of our gunboats, while reconnoitring in Navy Cove, was fired into, but no serious damage was inflicted.

A severe storm has occasioned some damage to one or two sailing vessels. A coal-laden brig was driven ashore, and will probably be lost.

General Granger has gone to Pensacola. General Asboth has returned from his expedition.

General Newton had arrived at New Orleans, *en route* to take command at Key West.

It was rumored that Admiral Farragut was going East.

The severe trade regulations have effectually stopped all business at New Orleans.

There is nothing later from Mexico to confirm the reported capture of Matamoras by the French.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, October 21.—The steamer *Dime*, Captain W. H. Caffrey, laden with private freight, and bound from Louisville for Nashville, was sunk on the Falls this morning. The boat is a total loss, but most of the freight will be saved.

Papers on a writ were filed to-day in the United States District Court against the Adams Express and American Express Companies, for a failure to stamp papers issued by them. Against the former company $156,000 and against the latter $20,000 damages are claimed.

Captain McNair's Rebel thieves captured the steamer *Cottage*, Captain Dickens, at Harpeth Shoals, on the 18th inst.

Destructive Fire in Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, October 22.—A destructive fire occurred last night, in what is known as the "Dracut Navy Yard," which totally destroyed a large new brick mill, counting-room, and two houses belonging to the Merrimac Woolen Company.

The total loss is $250,000. Two hundred and fifty operatives are thrown out of employment by this fire.

Movements of Army Officers.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., October 22.—The steamer *Henry Burden*, with General Peck and staff, arrived this forenoon on a tour of inspection.

NEW YORK, October 22.—General Banks left for Boston this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Flour quiet; sales of 8500 barrels at $8 60@9 10 for State; $9 70@11 20 for Ohio; and $10 35@14 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; sales of 11,000 bbls. at $2 29 for Western. Corn firm, with sales of 14,000 bushels at $1 25. Beef steady. Pork firm at $41 75@42 25 for Mess. Lard firm at 20@22c. Whisky firm at $1 74.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 91; Cumberland preferred, 47¾; Michigan Southern, 69½; New York Central, 165½; Reading, 122; Hudson River, 120; Canton Company, 72; Erie, 85¾; One-Year Certificates, 98; Five-Twenty Coupons, 107¼; Coupon 6s, 105; Gold, 210.

BALTIMORE, October 22.—Flour steady at $10 75 for Ohio extra. Wheat firm at $2 80@2 90 for prime Kentucky. Corn quiet at $1 72@1 75 for white. Coffee firm, and Rio advancing. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 79. Bacon firm; shoulders and sides 20@22c.

The Democracy in a Scotch Mist.

In consequence of the prevalence of a raw and unpleasant drizzle to-day the "Unterrified" have determined to postpone their parade and torch-light procession. In war times bad weather should be no bar to the celebration of a "victory," and we fear that the complaint is not the drizzle that has caused the failure of the fizzle, but a new acute affection called Fisher's (H)ill, vulgarly termed "Sheridan's wet blanket."

Long street parades are not to be tolerated under such affliction, and weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth is most appropriate for the friends of our "erring brethren." Some say the *Age* has received *another despatch* from G**** b***** at York that the BIG 81X on the home stretch is a spavined mule and bogus, and so the Democracy can't see the "victory" in those dark days of desolation. We learn, however, that the fine fanfaronade of the Fustain is fixed for the first fair day

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Additional Particulars of the Victory.

THE CASUALTIES.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE BATTLE.

Death of Colonel Lowell.

BOSTON, October 21.—Colonel Lowell, of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, was killed in the battle of Cedar creek.

Sketch of Colonel Joseph Thoburn.

By official despatches from the Shenandoah valley the death of this valuable officer, in the affair near Cedar creek, Virginia, on the 19th instant, is confirmed. Colonel Thoburn entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the 1st West Virginia Infantry, and was mustered in with his regiment, for three years, in November, 1861.

After serving faithfully in the various and brilliant achievements in West Virginia, he was assigned to a brigade command in the Department of West Virginia, in October, 1863. He there displayed the capacities of an excellent officer. He was next assigned to Hunter's Army of the Shenandoah. On June 5th, of the present year, he took a prominent part in the engagement between General Hunter and the enemy at Mount Crawford, Shenandoah valley, in which were captured a large number of prisoners, several cannon, and the enemy driven in complete disorder towards Waynesburg.

Pushing on, he occupied Staunton with the remainder of Hunter's army. Colonel Thoburn participated in all the subsequent movements of this campaign. For meritorious services he was soon promoted to the command of a division, and at the time of his death was in the 8th Corps. His loss will be deeply felt by his fellow officers.

Fisher's Hill,

now rendered so conspicuous in the prosecution of the war by the brilliancy of General Sheridan's movements, is looked upon by military critics as one of, if not the strongest defensive position in the Shenandoah valley. When an army like that given to Longstreet evacuates it stealthily and under cover of darkness, it is then placed beyond question that the Rebels have met with a disastrous and overwhelming defeat. We need no other than the simple evacuation of the position to fully establish the fact referred to.

Fisher's Hill is a strange place to look at—an oddity and a curiosity of nature's own handiwork. It is flanked on one side by the north fork of the Shenandoah river, and on the other by Little North Mountain. In front the Winchester and Strasburg pike finds its way from Strasburg, going up the valley along the base of a high ridge on one side, and next to an open flat on the other. As it reaches Tumbling run, a small stream emptying into the Shenandoah, a stone bridge or viaduct carries the road directly up to and in front of the great hill.

The road then suddenly turns, and gradually rising, continues along on the slope of the hill till it passes up through a small valley and thence to the top of the hill. At the point where the pike leaves the bridge over Tumbling run and goes along on the side of the hill this latter is so steep and partially wooded that persons on top of the hill can roll stones off of it sufficiently well to drive small parties from off the pike, and do this without fear of capture, for the hill-side is so precipitous that no one can reach the top except by going on up the road or around the hill to the right of the pike and over towards the middle or dirt road.

When General Sheridan fought what is known as the battle of Fisher's Hill, where he captured the seventeen pieces of artillery, two days after the Winchester fight, he flanked the enemy's works and the hill proper by advancing a column from the direction of Little North Mountain. A glance at the map will at once suffice to show the reader how necessary this movement was towards the success of the battle then and there fought.

The fortifications upon Fisher's Hill are of a rather extensive character. They reach from the mountain side to the river, and could be easily held against an exceedingly large army, provided the troops possessed the usual standard of *morale*, and the leaders of them had an ordinary degree of "wits."

Behind Fisher's Hill is an open space of considerable extent, bordered by woods. It was in this open space that the enemy massed the greater portion of his forces, and when he had them, his trains of artillery.

The line of retreat taken by Longstreet was along the "usual" course, going up the valley on the pike road, no doubt with a view to attempting an escape through Swift run or Brown's Gap, both being in the Blue Ridge.

The Casualties.

THIRD DIVISION—SIXTH CORPS.

Wm. Ilgenfritz, E, 87 Pennsylvania, wounded.
Henry Reigler, E, 138 Pennsylvania, wounded.
John H. Gump, D, 198th Penna., abdomen.
Lieut. S. W. Conard, 198th Penna., left knee.
N. McClintock, A, 87th Pennsylvania, thigh.
John Donahue, B, 67th Pennsylvania, leg.
Thomas Hensey, C, 10th Penna., shoulder.
Corporal J. J. Butler, C, 138th Penna.
Lieut. W. B. Lovett, H, 138th Penna.
Captain Ruhl, commanding 87th Pa., killed.
S. N. Snyder, I, 138th Pennsylvania, arm.
Corporal Jasin D. Butler, C, 138th Pa., hip.
Isaac Bennett, D, 138th Pennsylvania, hand.
John T. Reynolds, D, 14th New Jersey, leg.
Jos. Lowyer, B., 14th N. J., breast, seriously.
J. F. Sergler, A, 87th Pennsylvania, leg.
E. B. Nuller, F, 138th Pennsylvania, arm.
George Noel, E, 87th Pennsylvania, breast.
J. C. Baun, B, 87th Pennsylvania, leg fractured.
George W. Smith, Smith, C, 61st Pa., right thigh.
James Deune, C, 22d Pa. Cavalry, thigh.
Henry Muller, E, 87th Pa., left leg fractured.
Wm. T. Pierson, G, 6 h Maryland, arm.
Jacob H. Miller, G, 87th Pennsylvania, foot.
George L. Litze, I, 14th New Jersey, right arm.
Jos. Hawkins, F, 14th New Jersey, knee.
Sergt. John H. Henry, E, 14th New Jersey, arm.
John Pleaver, G, 138th Pennsylvania, arm.
Corp. F. G. Richey, F, 138th Pa., foot fractured.
Jos. A. Stern, D, 67th Pennsylvania, left hip.
Michael Koesler, K, 87th Pennsylvania, thigh.
Francis Bate, C, 87th Pennsylvania, left thigh.
Sergt. B. F. Stout, G, 67th Pa., left side.
Wilson Feontz, G, 67th Pennsylvania, leg.
George Kraemer, F, 6th Maryland, elbow.
Sergt. J. L. Mahon, B, 6th Maryland.
Lewis Baby, D, 6th Maryland, face.
George L. Price, E, 3lst Maryland, foot fractured.
Henry Brunie, H, 87th Pennsylvania, testicle.
Sergt. G. H. Crawford, D, 6th Md.; elbow fract'd.
George W. Angcost, A, 6th Maryland, left arm.
A. Tents, C, 6th Maryland, left hip.
Aaron Emory, I, 10th New Jersey, hip.
Jona Snyder, D, 138th Pennsylvania, hip.
Robert Waters, E, 87th Pennsylvania, foot.
Adam Redenger, D, 87th Pa., head, severely.
Corp. J. E. Cook, G, 138th Pa., thigh.
Sgt. James Barkly, F, 138th Pa., hip.
Henry Zeller, G, 130th Pennsylvania, left arm.
E. B. Stuey, E, 104th Pennsylvania, shoulder.
J. F. Halleck, G, 87th Pennsylvania, neck.
Sgt. Thomas Fagan, B, 67th Pennsylvania, hip.
Sgt. John W. McCullough, B, 6th Md., groin.
David F. Anderson, C, 138th Pennsylvania, leg.
John Gallacher, G, 6th Maryland, thigh.
John Donohoe, B, 67th Pa., leg, severely.
John McVern, E, 67th Pennsylvania, arm.
James K. Deemer, G, 102d Pa., throat, severely.
John S. Colgan, E, 67th Pennsylvania, ankle.
James Wright, F, 14th New Jersey, leg.
E. B. Shurz, H, 104th Pennsylvania, shoulder.
John L. Hennings, K, 67th Pennsylvania, knee.
M. Cornell, F, 104th Pennsylvania, leg.
E. H. Terry, B, 6th Maryland, hand, slightly.
James Ayer, A, 87th Pennsylvania, shoulder.
Richard Hellfege, H, 67th Pennsylvania, leg.
H. Zeigler, G, 138th Pennsylvania, arm, seriously.
Daniel Decker, D, 67th Pennsylvania, thigh.
R. Fuller, K, 10th New Jersey.
A. C. Scott, E, 67th Pennsylvania, arm.
M. H. Hall, F, 14th New Jersey, hand.
Wm. B. Biddle, K, 138th Pennsylvania, leg.
Lieut. S. Borts, I, 138th Pennsylvania, both hips.
Adjt. 6th Maryland, leg.
Capt. H. Coggins, E, 6th Maryland, ankle.

SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS.

J. Bichner, K, 102 Pa., left leg amputated.
F. Wiles, H, 102 Pennsylvania, left leg.
Charles W. Ackman, Inspector-General 1st Brigade, 3d Pennsylvania, contusion.
Brigadier-General Bidwell, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, formerly Colonel 49th New York, and ranking Colonel Army of Potomac.
Sgt. William Greenwalt, A, 102d Pa., head.
J. Wolton, A, 98th Pennsylvania, left leg.
David Gamet, A, 98th Pennsylvania, forehead.
Corp. M. Karher, F, 98th Pennsylvania, groin.
S. Damp, H, 102d Pennsylvania, left side.
A. Miller, G, 93d Pennsylvania.
Captain James Patchell, D, 102d Pa., right leg.
George Imboden, A, 93d Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. F. A. Ward, A, 102d Pa., left side.
David G. Wars, I, 102d Pa., left thigh.
O. Short, I, 102d Pennsylvania, hip.
M. Rhinehart, D, 98th Pennsylvania, arm.
F. Wall, E, 98th Pennsylvania.
J. Headland, H, 139th Pa., left arm and side.
Jacob S. Sheer, B, 139th Pa., right shoulder.
M. Dugman, I, 139th Pennsylvania, left thigh.
John Watson, K, 102d Pennsylvania, lower jaw.
Corporal E. F. Lewis, I, 102d Pa. thigh.
Uriah Wiley, A, 93d Pennsylvania.
1st Sergt. Chas. Hackley, E, 98th Pa., left thigh.
Corporal Samuel C. Bonham, A, 102d Pa., groin.
Sergeant S. W. Glassby, I, 102d Pa., left leg.
Corporal F. W. Gleason, 102d Pennsylvania.
A. bert Miller, H, 102d Pennsylvania, arm.
G. Short, H, 102d Pennsylvania, groin.
Fred. Smith, E, 98th Penna., right shoulder.
Burnett Geiz, A, 98th Pa., breast and right thigh.
Sergeant Adam Shird, H, 102d Pa., right thigh.
Sergeant J. T. Brell, I, 102d Pa., left leg.
John Bathers, K, 102d Pennsylvania, finger.
John St. John, K, 102d Penna., left shoulder.
Thomas Spence, I, 102d Pennsylvania, groin.
J. S. Mahwood, H, 102d Pennsylvania, throat.
P. J. Gallagher, H, 102d Pennsylvania, head.
Peter D. Gross, G, 98th Pennsylvania, toes.
Sergt. Daniel Sailor, G, 98th Pennsylvania, finger.
First Sergt. T. McGraw, A, 102d Pa., right arm.
Sergt. Fred. Shannon, K, 98th Pa., side and arm.
C. Walker, G, 98th Pennsylvania, belly.
Corp. John Luer, E, 98th Pennsylvania, left arm.
Corp. Jacob Herman, E, 98th Pa., arm.
Andrew W. Bielstern, A, 98th Pa., both sides.
Geo. Bougert, B, 102d Pennsylvania, right side.
J. C. Hansel, H, 102d Pennsylvania, fracture of index finger.
Col. Sherman, 80th New York, 19th Corps, arm, amputated.
Major Smart, 20th New York, killed while leading the first charge.
Captain G. H. Amidon, A. D. C. to General Grant, severely wounded.
Col. Thompkins, of Gen. Wright's staff, slightly wounded.

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

THE FIGHT AT FISHER'S HILL—REBEL REPORTS OF OUR LOSSES.

From the Richmond Whig, October 18.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, October 18.—In the affair at Fisher's Hill, on Thursday, we killed and wounded from fifty to seventy-five of the enemy, and took as many prisoners. The prisoners reported that the 6th Corps was at Front Royal. The enemy were near Strasburg on Friday, and a small force of their cavalry were in the town.

Lieutenant France, adjutant to Brigadier-General Carter, of the artillery, was severely but not dangerously wounded in the leg on Thursday.

Nothing else has occurred.

THE RECENT REBEL SUCCESS OVERESTIMATED—SHERIDAN RETREATING TO ALEXANDRIA.

From the Richmond Whig, October 19.

In the valley, while we have been following the track of Sheridan, which is marked by the smoking remains of barns and what were once golden grain ricks, the substantial fruit of our recent successes we are inclined to think have been overestimated by over-sanguine passengers.

There is no doubt, however, that Early has the better of the campaign in a military aspect, and that Sheridan, until largely reinforced, must act on the defensive. Many persons direct from the valley are of the opinion that he designs retreating to Alexandria, from which point he will embark via the Potomac to reinforce Grant. This of course is mere speculation, but a week at farthest will give us a clue to his future intentions.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—Encouraging progress has been made in raising the $150,000 fund for Waterville College. Large subscriptions have lately been obtained in Boston by the President.

—In Newark, New Jersey, last week, there was a cherry tree in full bloom, the blossoms being perfectly developed and full of fragrance. The tree was loaded with fruit as late as August.

—A manufacturer in Pittsfield, Mass., who wanted to build a house this season, but had not time to attend to it, gave the superintendence of the job to his wife, who has built a twenty thousand-dollar mansion, which is now nearly ready for occupancy.

—Mayor Tyler, of New Haven, got knocked down by a team going faster than the law allows, the other day, and the driver was promptly arrested. When common people get knocked down by fast driving the authorities are very slow to notice it.

NOW READY—COAL AT $7·50 PER TON.—THE CONSUMERS' MUTUAL COAL COMPANY are now delivering Coal from their Oakland Colliery, on the celebrated Skidmore and Mammoth veins, at the following rates:—

To Subscribers, per ton.....$7 50
To Non-Subscribers, per ton.....12 00

There will be $4 50 per ton or Stock holders. Note this earlier, there will be a dividend annually on the Stock, in addition to the guaranteed Skidmore and Mammoth veins, at the following rates:—

profitability, of at least SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE; so that after the first year Stockholders will not only get their coal for nothing, but will also generally receive a small dividend on their Stock. The lease runs for the present low royalty for sixteen years. The ten dollars per share paid now is for the whole term of the mine.

Ten pounds capacity of the Mine is 3000 tons per year, or one ton per share. This will soon be increased to 150,000 tons, which will give the Company 100,000 tons to sell to consumers at the highest market prices. THE PROFITS FROM WHICH WILL BE DIVIDED AMONG THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Subscriptions to the First Series may still be made at $10 per share, at the office of the Company, No. 324 S. SIXTH Street, second story. The next series will be $15 per share.

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The stock is going off very rapidly—all classes of the community seeking to secure to themselves of its advantages. A large number of ladies are embraced among our Stockholders, and there is yet room for more:—

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William Stout,	C. M. Berry,
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At 7 o'clock, a large number of Valuable Books.
They will be exposed for examination on Wednesday, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 22.

Financial Rumors.

The rumors that Mr. Fessenden will recommend radical changes to Congress in financial matters are not well founded.

Free Maryland.

It is finally settled that Maryland has adopted the new Constitution. When the result is officially announced, a grand celebration will take place.

Sanitary Commission and our Wounded in the Valley.

The Sanitary Commission has constantly kept a large and well-assorted stock of supplies in its storehouses at Martinsburg and Winchester, besides the store wagons of its field relief corps accompanying Sheridan's army. The officer having charge of the work of the Sanitary Commission in the Shenandoah valley, left Winchester on Tuesday morning with a train of wagons filled with a stock for use upon the field.

Last night and this morning further supplies, to the value of $10,000, and several additional relief agents, were sent to Martinsburg. The needs of those wounded in the recent fights have made heavy drafts upon the bounty of the Sanitary Commission, and the reports of its warehouses show a decrease of the stock on hand. Hence an appeal is officially made to Aid Societies throughout the land to forward largely to the various branch depots of the Sanitary Commission.

The Departmental "Reports."

The heads of the Government departments are busy with their reports. The Second Auditor's Office has audited nearly a million of claims within a year, authorizing the payment of one hundred and sixty millions of dollars.

Activity on the North Bank of the James.

The mail steamer *Manhattan*, from City Point, reports nothing new from the front. The Rebels and our own troops are busily engaged on the north side of James river, vying with each other in the use of the spade.

The Rebels will hardly be able, with all their efforts, to counteract the formidable works, offensive and defensive, going on with wonderful energy and rapidity on our side.

From the Army of the Potomac.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says:—"Quiet has prevailed in front of Petersburg during the past week, interrupted only by occasional picket firing, which was renewed on Thursday night and kept up with spirit till daylight along the centre of the line.

Heavy firing was also heard in the direction of the James river, but the object of it was not known.

Rejoicing Among Our Braves.

The despatch announcing a Union victory in the Valley caused the most hearty rejoicing among our troops.

Guerillas Played Out.

From the line of the Manassas Gap road there has been an entire stoppage of guerilla depredations since the line of the road was cleared of forest growth and underbrush, and since safety-guards of Secesh citizens of Alexandria have been sent out on each train.

Draft in Washington.

It is understood that the draft will be recommenced in this city on Monday, to fill the quota of the district. The last draft, with 100 per cent. added, not having procured a sufficient number of men.

Political Demonstration.

The Lincoln and Johnson torchlight procession last night was an immense affair in numbers and in scenic display.

A McClellan flag at the Democratic head-quarters was fired accidentally or purposely, as the procession passed under it, and a scene of considerable excitement ensued, but through the efforts of the police, there was no serious collision.

The Lincoln and Johnson men have passed resolutions disclaiming the act of firing the flag.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—8½ A. M., 45. Noon, 46. Wind, E. N. E.

FROM THE FOLLOWING CORRESPONDENCE it will be seen that an independent committee of Union-loving citizens have invited Mr. Train to "stump" Pennsylvania, and he has consented. The letter of the committee was as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1864.—George Francis Train, Esq.—We want you in Pennsylvania. You are known to man, woman, and child here. All, without reference to antecedents or political prejudices, will hear you. We therefore invite you, as an independent man, to address the people of Pennsylvania on the issues involved in the pending Presidential contest. We believe your efforts in behalf of the cause of the country will accomplish as much good as those of any other individual. We know by your late letters that you are for the Union and against McClellan.

With great respect, Charles M. Hall, O. W. Barnes, B. Rush Petriken, Casper Souder, Jr., and others.

To this note the following characteristic reply was received:—

1334 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, October 21, 1864.—To C. M. Hall, O. W. Barnes, B. Rush Petriken, Casper Souder, Jr., and Committee of Gentlemen, Philadelphia:—

Cheers for McClellan sound Sepulchral!
I perceive while the call a funeral!
Ring out wild bells to the wild sky!
The party is dying! Let it die!
Chicago Nomination.—Positive Bail.
October Elections.—Comparative Baller.
November Elections.—Superlative Burst.
MENE! MENE! TEKEL! UPHARSIN!
That is Hebrew, and refers to Belmont.

Translation:—

Shem's proud children reared the Assyrian piles;
While *Ham's* were scattered through the *Sandwich* Isles.

A leaf before the eye obscures a distant mountain. They have led the horse to water, and they swear *they can make him drink*. As they still refuse having eyes to see, ears to hear, I am inclined to say yes.

Sincerely, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Mr. Train is *expected* to speak at the hall of the Republican Invincibles, National Hall, to-night (Saturday.)

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided the following:—Tugs engaged in towing vessels about the harbor of a port, and to and from the sea, are engaged in foreign commerce, or commerce between the States, as the case may be, if the vessels which are towed by them are themselves engaged in that species of trade, as explained below.

Vessels, even though their voyages may not extend beyond the limits of a State, whose cargoes consist in any degree of goods from foreign countries, or from other States, or of the products of the same State, destined for use or consumption in other States or countries, so that they form a link in the transportation of such merchandise, such vessels are engaged in foreign commerce, or in commerce between the States, and if propelled by steam must be inspected under the law.

"It is also the opinion of this Department that steam ferryboats plying from State to State across a navigable river, are engaged in commerce between the States within the meaning of the act, and hence subject to inspection under it.

VOTE OF THANKS.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, appointed to attend to the election among the troops from this State in the Army of the Cumberland, of which J. Robley Dunglison, Esq., connected with the press of this city, was chairman, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Commissioners are tendered to Colonel James Chamberlin, the Military Agent of Pennsylvania at this point, for his numerous acts of kindness since we have been in Nashville, and for the facilities we have received from him in the prosecution of our official duties.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—This morning the soldiers' vote was counted, and footed up 1600 Union and 557 Democratic.

FIRE IN DR. JAYNE'S BUILDING.—This morning between 12 and 1 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the sixth story of Dr. J. Jayne's large building on Chesnut street, below Third. The fire was confined to this part of the building, through the active exertions of the firemen, who were soon on the spot, in connection with the assistance afforded by the internal arrangements for emergencies of this kind, there being in the building all the requisites for the speedy extinguishment of fire.

The flames burned a window and through the joist into the upper story. A partition was also burned, the flames penetrating to the adjoining room. This portion of the building is occupied by Butler & Carpenter, printers of revenue stamps. The flames originated in a small room where the gumming was done, and where a number of the wet sheets had been hung up to dry. The stock was somewhat damaged by smoke and water.

The second story was occupied by Schaff & Wernwag, who had a lot of valuable silk goods on hand. The water penetrated through into their department, but through the exertions of the private watchmen, very little damage was done.

On the top of the building are tanks containing 7000 gallons of water, while in the eighth story are others containing 4000 gallons. These tanks are supplied from an artesian well, the water being raised from it to the parts designated.

As soon as the flames were discovered, it was attempted to make use of this water. The hose was attached, but on account of not having been used for a long time, burst as soon as the water was turned on; and had it not been for the timely arrival of the firemen, a destructive conflagration would perhaps have ensued.

MAJOR-GENERAL BIRNEY AND HIS OLD DIVISION.—The following General Order has been issued by command of Brigadier-General De Trobriand, the present commander of the Third Division Second Army Corps, formerly commanded by General Birney:—

HEAD QUARTERS THIRD DIVISION SECOND ARMY CORPS, October 19, 1864.

General Orders No. 64.—It is with profound regret that the Brigadier General commanding has to convey to the officers and the old nerve of the dear Major General D. B. Birney, after a brief illness, in Philadelphia. Words to reach a lamentable loss will be more deeply felt than by the division, the glorious records of which are so much identified with the gallant services of the worthy successor of Kearney and Hooker.

He died before the end of the struggle in which he took such a noble and conspicuous part, but his devotion to the country, his fidelity to duty, his gallantry in action and his brilliant efforts for the triumph of the Union, will remain among us as an example to follow, while his personal qualities will endear his memory among all those who served with him or under him.

By order of Brigadier-Gen. DE TROBRIAND.
S. D. FOUKEIMER, Assistant Adjutant General.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.—Mr. Philip Shultz, saddler, whose place of business is at Fifth and Callowhill streets, died at the Hospital yesterday of hydrophobia. Deceased exhibited symptoms of the dreadful malady on Thursday evening, and walked to the hospital in company with a friend. During the night he frothed at the mouth, yet had not any of the paroxysms which usually accompany the disease. He was rational, and bid his nurse good-bye only a short time before he died. Mr. Shultz was bit several weeks ago by a dog which died in convulsions.

MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.—We are glad to announce that the strike among the miners of Schuylkill county is ended. The workmen have been invited by the mine-owners to return to work at the old prices. The coal receipts by the Reading Railroad, which have been temporarily decreased, will now be restored to their old figures.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., formerly of this city, now of Brooklyn, New York will preach to-morrow morning and evening at his old church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets. The eloquence of this eminent gentleman is so well known to our readers that it is useless for us to comment upon it. Crowded houses will no doubt greet this gifted divine to-morrow.

A JERSEYMAN ROBBED.—An individual giving the name of John Haines, and hailing from Camden, N. J., was enticed into a house of doubtful character on Locust street yesterday morning, and there robbed of twenty dollars. A female named Emily Wilson, an inmate of the house, was arrested upon suspicion of having committed the theft, and was held in $1500 bail by Alderman Beitler to answer at Court.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Dr. B. H. Rand, Professor of Chemistry and Physics, in the Central High School, having resigned that position to accept a similar one in Jefferson College, the pupils of four of the divisions of the High School met yesterday afternoon, and presented him with a silver tea sett.

LARCENY OF A WAGON.—This morning the prison wagon was stolen while standing in rear of the Farmers' Market on Filbert street, awaiting a load of meat. Information of the theft was telegraphed around the city, and in a few hours after the property was recovered at Ninth and Chesnut streets by one of the Reserve officers.

PRICES IN OUR DOMESTIC MARKETS.—This morning prices ruled as follows in our domestic markets:—Butter, 65 to 70 cents per lb.; eggs, 35 cents per dozen; potatoes, white, from 37 to 50 cents, and sweet from 35 to 40 cents per half peck; fowls, per pound, 25 to 30 cents. In meats the prices are about the same as last reported.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Pennsylvania will commence on Wednesday next, in Franklin Hall.

ACCIDENT.—This morning, about 8 o'clock, George Trott, aged 18 years, was thrown from a wagon at Frankford, and seriously injured about the head. He was conveyed to the Episcopal Hospital.

CONSIDERATE.—The Democratic procession in which was announced to take place to-night has been postponed "on account of the weather" *and the election returns*. "Wery proper," as Sam Weller would say, did he exist in these times.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to fifty-five men.

FOR EVERY HOME.—Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines are the simplest, cheapest, and best. They are lighter and easier to operate, simpler to learn, quieter in action, and less liable to get out of order, than any other Sewing Machine. They use less than half the cotton of most other machines, and do much better and finer work. Indeed, no human testimony could be stronger than that which has been accorded the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for superiority over all others for family use, and for general manufacturing purposes. To show the immense and growing popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, we would state that over 50,000 of them will have been manufactured this year, and over 5000 have been sold in Philadelphia alone.

Instructions given at the residence of purchasers. Every machine warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory. We

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

SHERIDAN.

September 19, 1864.

Sheridan, Sheridan, cavalry Sheridan!
Him of the horses and sabres I sing.
Look, how he drove them!
Look, how he clove them!
Sabred, he stabbed, confused, and confounded,
The whole Rebel rout, as they fell back astounded
At the fierce attide and swing
Of our men galloping;
Shouting with vengeance roaring with laughter,
Cheering with victory, as they plunged after
Sheridan, Sheridan, cavalry Sheridan!

Ah! fair Shenandoah, thou nest of the robber,
How stands the count with thy people to-day?
Where is the fire now,
Shewing the ire now,
Blazing, while gazing with fear and amazement,
As on it crept swiftly from door-post to casement,
Weeping with pain as it may,
Stood maids and matrons gray?
Has it not spread to the end of the valley?
Did it not follow thee in thy grand sally,
Sheridan, Sheridan, cavalry Sheridan!

Chambersburg, Chambersburg, smouldering Chambersburg,
Sit in thy ruins, content with thy lot!
Lo! thy despoiler,
Scarred by the toiler,
Retreated defeated, torn, pierced, slashed with gashes,
And what thy homes were, now their bodies are—ashes!
O! be thy griefs forgot,
Every bright laurelled spot
On thy fair hill-sides wait matron and maiden
With chaplets of glory, to welcome and laden
Sheridan, Sheridan, cavalry Sheridan.

O! Early, mad Early, thou ruthless invader,
Where are the tro pers who followed thy raid?
Look at their corses,
Soldiers and horses
Whiten and brighten with bones, shining grimly
On all the wide plains they rode over so trimly.
What has the raven said?
Where has the red fox preyed?
What is the high sailing buzzard declaring
In Richmond's white, upturned face, of thy warfaring,
Sheridan, Sheridan, cavalry Sheridan?

Sheridan, Sheridan, cavalry Sheridan,
When thou shalt come to thy people again,
Crowns we shall twine for thee,
And the ripe wine for thee
Flashing and splashing from goblet and beaker,
Shall whirl round the lips of the eloquent speaker,
As he assays in vain
Homage to make it plain
How the great heart of the jubilant nation
Swells towards thy own in its full admiration,
Sheridan, Sheridan, cavalry Sheridan!

GEORGE H. BOKER.

FOREIGN SCIENCE.

Discussions in the Paris Academy.

MAD DOGS.

At a recent session of the Paris Academy of Science, a paper was read on hydrophobia, which recommended cupping of the wound. The Secretary of the Academy, however, remarked that cupping had already been tried and a report been presented on the subject to the Academy, in which it was shown that in most cases the effect of this operation was only suspensive, that is, that it prevented the absorption of the virus until other therapeutic agents could be procured to destroy it.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR STEAM.

At the same meeting M. des Essarts sent in a paper on a method of his for transmitting the oscillating power of the waves of the sea to certain apparatuses placed on the beach, which may be substituted for steam engines in the various workshops of arsenals.

FALLING STARS.

M. Coulvier-Gravier communicated a table of the falling stars observed between the 30th of June last and the 14th of August, the period when this phenomenon occurs with extraordinary frequency. From this table it appears that, while on the 30th of June the number of stars that fell between 11 o'clock and midnight was only four, on the 10th instant it rose to seventy-three, and fell on the 14th to twenty-four.

CEMENTING IRON.

A paper was received from M. Caron on the combination of iron by the oxide of carbon. From his experiment it appears that iron may be made to absorb any quantity of carbon by means of its oxide. Thus a gramme of oxide of iron being subjected to reduction in hydrogen, yielded seven-tenths of a gramme of pure iron. This, after being heated for an hour in oxide of carbon, weighed nearly a gramme; after another hour the same process its weight rose to a gramme and a half; after a third hour, to two grammes; and so on, until it reached the weight of three grammes after the sixth time. Nearly the whole of this increase of weight is owing to the absorption of carbon, the rest being a very small proportion of oxygen.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Mr. Renault sent in a paper on the chloride of copper obtained by dipping a piece of copper into a solution of perchloride of iron. He said:—

"This chloride, which is grayish-white, gradually becomes dark under the influence of light, and will even turn black, assuming a metallic lustre similar to that observable on a fracture of Prussian blue. This property appeared to M. Renault applicable to the daguerreotype process; he accordingly placed a negative on a plate of copper sensitized with bichloride of copper, and obtained a positive print of remarkable delicacy, without any inconvenient metallic lustre, and much more agreeable to the eye than common daguerreotypes."

WELDING BY HYDRAULIC PRESSURE.

A series of experiments has lately been made in Paris by M. Dupornal, engineer in the workshops of the Western Railway, to ascertain whether iron might be welded by hydraulic pressure, instead of by the sledge-hammer. The latter, indeed, has not a sufficient impetus to reach the very core of the metal, while continuous pressure acts indefinitely to any depth.

In the experiments alluded to, M. Dupornail caused two iron bars, an inch and a half in diameter, and heated to the welding point, to be placed between the piston and the top of a hydraulic press. The bars were welded together by this means with extraordinary ease, the iron being, as it were, kneaded together, and bulging out at the sides under the pressure. The action of the press was suspended when the part welded together was brought down to the thickness of the bars. After cooling, the welded part was cut through to examine the inside, which was found perfectly compact.

To try it, one of the halves was placed under a forge-hammer weighing 1800 kilogrammes; and it was not until the third stroke that the welding was distinguished.

ALUMINIUM.

M. Corbelli has discovered a new method for obtaining this metal at a very small cost. His plan is as follows:—

"He takes a certain quantity of pure clay, say 100 grammes, and dissolves it in six times its weight of concentrated sulphuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acid. The solution is then allowed to stand, and afterwards decanted. The residue is first dried and then heated to 450 or 500 degrees Centigrade; after which it is mixed with 200 grammes of bisulphate of potash, which may be increased or diminished according to the quantity of silicia contained in the clay. To this mixture 150 grammes of common salt are added; the whole is then put into a crucible and heated until the mixture becomes white; when cool, a button of pure aluminium is found at the bottom of the crucible."

GUN-COTTON.

This substance, which for the last twenty years and upwards has been the object of minute investigation, in order to test its value as an explosive agent, has again been brought under the notice of the Academy of Sciences by MM. Pelouze and Maurey. It may be recollected that at the meeting in 1863 of the British Association, a very important discussion took place on this interesting subject, and facts were disclosed calculated to stagger the most determined opponent of the new material. In opposition to these facts the experiments made in France in 1846 were quoted, which seemed to prove that gun-cotton not only spoilt the firearms in which it was used, but was also subject to spontaneous explosion; but to this it was replied that since then General Lenk, of the Austrian army, had introduced great improvements into the manufacture of the article at Hirtenberg; and that the gun-cotton of that place was not subject to spontaneous decomposition or explosion, and differed even in its chemical composition from that made in France at the gun-powder manufactory of Le Bouchet. The conclusion reached in the paper of MM. Pelouze and Maurey is as follows:—

"Contrary to General Lenk's assertion that his gun-cotton does not explode at a lower temperature than 136 degrees Centigrade, they affirm that all their specimens exploded or were otherwise decomposed at a temperature of 160 degrees, and that at a temperature of 100 degrees decomposition ensued with equal certainty, but only in the course of a few hours. In one case they even obtained an explosion at 47 degrees, which induces them to suspect that it may even be decomposed at the common temperature. Regarding strength, according to their experiments, General Lenk's gun-cotton and that of Le Bouchet are equal. They admit that General Lenk has been able to fire 1000 shots in quick succession from a piece of ordnance without spoiling the bore, and with a charge of 481 grammes of gun-cotton, but they contend that the velocity of 427 metres per second is insufficient for practice. Upon the whole, therefore, they do not consider it advisable to substitute it for gunpowder."

A NEW ADHESIVE GUM.

M. Stahl recommended a new process for the consolidation of friable fossils and other articles liable to break. Hitherto, in order to give sufficient solidity to such fossils preserved in museums, they used to be dipped into glue. Pieces thus prepared with due care acquire sufficient hardness to allow of their being handled at lectures, and will keep a long time provided they are not exposed to damp. But in the case of fossils containing salt, glue loses all its power, and in such cases no attempt has been made to consolidate them. Pieces treated with glue do not admit of good plaster casts being taken of them. The glue swelling under the wet plaster either splits the model or raises up the pieces of the mould; or, if there is too little glue to effect this, a chemical action takes place by which the surface of the plaster in contact with the model is decomposed, and the finer details are thus obliterated.

M. Stahl obviates these inconveniences as follows:—

"He takes four parts of common rosin and as many of spermaceti, which he melts and mixes together. While the mixture is boiling, he applies it with a brush on the surface of the fossil, which becomes hard as soon as it is cold, when casts may immediately be taken of it. In the case of brittle but compact substances, spermaceti alone will do. When the fossil is still sticking in the earth, and there is danger of breaking it in getting it out, the mixture may be applied, but it gets cold on the surface and makes a kind of crust. M. Stahl then passes a ballof cotton steeped in burning spirits of wine over it; the crust immediately melts, and is absorbed by the fossil."

MANURES.

The *Bulletin de la Societe d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale* publishes in its last number a most interesting paper on vegetable and animal manure. We learn by this document:—

1st. That in Paris there are more than 40,000 horses, the stable-litter of which is made use of by gardeners, for the culture of fruit and vegetables; and 2dly. That the mud, as well as kitchen and dry-house refuse, deposited after dark in the streets, and removed by public scavengers, is instantly collected and turned to use for the benefit of the vines of Argenteuil or the growing of potatoes; 3dly. That the rubbish, filth, as well as night-soil, gathered from more than 36,000 houses, amounting daily to 2000 cubic yards, are employed with advantage for the culture of beetroot, carrots, cabbage, hemp, and flax. 4thly. That the wet refuse of the metropolis, which amounts to nearly 8,000,000 cubic feet per day, has not yet been turned to its proper use. This wet refuse finds its way into the sewers by street and house drainage, and is carried into the Seine, which it greatly infects. It is much to be regretted that the cesspoolage of Paris has not been utilized as yet, for when employed as irrigating water it has a fertilizing effect. You are no doubt aware that it is to the household wet refuse that Milan is indebted for the fertility of its soil. Immense tracts, which formerly were barren and unproductive, are now transformed into rich and productive meadows. The great difficulty which the Paris authorities encounter, and which they have not as yet been able to overcome, is how to convey the cesspool matter to the fields in the neighborhood of the metropolis. The question is a most important one, and occupies the attention of competent men. The Societe d'Encouragement, therefore, expects a prompt solution of the difficulty, and hopes that the Seine will no longer be poisoned by the 20,000,000,000 gallons of liquid annually produced in this city.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

In a letter addressed to M. Elie de Beaumont, and read to the Academy of Sciences, the Abbe Chevalier states that near Pressigny (Indre-et-Loire) a vast manufactory of flint implements had been discovered. When the flint hatchets discovered at or near Abbeville were first noticed, the large quantity of them found on the same spot at a certain depth led to the conviction that the place had been resorted to by the primitive races on account of the unlimited supply of flint it afforded, and that a regular trade of flint instruments was carried on there, much in the way of a modern manufactory.

In regard to the new discovery the Abbe says:—

"All the flint implements lie in vast quantities on the very surface of the ground; there is no walking a step without treading upon one of them. They consist of cut nuclei, tomahawks, hatchets, knives from five to six inches in length, spear-heads, scrapers, &c. They are so numerous that ploughmen, when they find them lying in front of the ploughshare, pick them up and throw them in heaps on the borders of the field. The ground has an extent of about fifteen acres, and the Abbe considers the discoveries at Abbeville to be quite insignificant compared with these. A few of the articles are polished. Dr. Lunelle, the physician of the place, has had the good fortune to find a hatchet-polisher, consisting of a block of sandstone about eighteen inches by twelve, with numerous furrows, into which the hatchets used to be inserted for the purpose of sharpening or polishing them by friction, after being previously hewn into shape."

In reading this communication, says *Galignani*, the question involuntarily presents itself, how it is possible that such a rich field of exploration should have remained unnoticed for so long a period, and whether the very abundance of these flint implements is not sufficient to cast a doubt upon their antiquity. The fact of flint implements having lain for thousands of years on the surface of a field, without being either noticed or picked up, or washed away or buried by the action of the violent rains, is certainly much more wonderful, not to say improbable, than any of the late singular discoveries made in caverns or at certain depths below the surface of the soil.

INCRUSTATIONS IN STEAM BOILERS.

A plan has been brought forward which consists in the substitution of a mechanical arrangement for the chemical reagents at present in general use, for the prevention of calcareous deposits in steam boilers, or their destruction when formed.

This arrangement is composed of a case or bag of pierced steel metal, metallic gauze, or even non-metallic tissue, corresponding in shape with the boiler, in which it is inclosed, and forming as it were an opened worked lining, kept at a slight distance from the inner surface by means of brackets. If so required, this lining, the meshes or perforations of which should be finer at the bottom than at the top, may be made in several sections, which are passed separately into the boiler by the main hole, and afterwards connected in any suitable way. In many cases the metallic or other tissue may be replaced by a simple receptacle in a sheet metal, or even iron material without perforations, inserted in the boiler and secured by brackets. In this case, the apparatus, instead of being completely tubular, should be of a gutter form, open at the top, the ends being left either open or closed with pierced metal or gauze. The arrangement is very easy and free from complication.

THE PROCESS OF ENAMEL SURFACING.

It has long been noted that ordinary earthenware is not adapted to stand the varied temperature of the oven. From this fact originated the idea of manufacturing dishes and basins of sheet-iron or other metals, and covering them with a coating of enamel, thus causing them to be free from the destroying properties of oxidization, and at the same time be durable—free from any liability to break when heated to any moderate temperature. This peculiar manufacture has therefore become an important feature in the hardware trade; it has been pretty well brought to perfection, and the manufacture of such articles is now very extensive.

But the most important use to which this enamelling process has yet been applied, is for securing both the external surfaces of iron pipes from the corroding actions of fluids. It has been found, in practice, that where pipes so prepared have been laid down, that the water delivered has retained its original purity, nor does it deteriorate by long standing; besides this, the pipes themselves are found to last three or four times as long as they otherwise would, so that the extra cost is soon compensated for.

FILE CUTTING BY MACHINERY.

The operation of file cutting was, until quite recently, considered to be one not admitting of the application of machinery. One of the most ingenious devices for fulfilling this end is the machine invented by M. Bernot, of Paris. The blow is given by the pressure of a flat steel spring pressing upon the top of a vertical slide, at the lower end of which the chisel is firmly fixed; the slide is actuated by a cam making about one thousand evolutions per minute, and the chisel consequently strikes that number of blows per minute, thus obviating the vibration consequent upon the blow of an iron-mounted hammer, and running at such a speed as to render any vibration possible.

In the files cut by this machine the teeth are raised with perfect regularity, and consequently when the file is used each tooth performs its proper share of work; whereas, in hand-cutting, from the varying power of the muscles, especially towards the close of the day, it is impossible to produce such perfectly uniform work. Since the production of this machine American ingenuity has successfully applied itself in the same direction, the efficiency of the American machine fully equalling that of the French.

NOVEL APPLICATION OF ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

The application of electro-magnetism to the stoppage of railway cars when in motion is proposed. In carrying out this plan, it is suggested that between the wheels on each side of every railway car there should be placed an electro-magnet. The magnet would have a slight movement up and down between two grooved blocks affixed to the car, or through a hollow cylinder if a straight magnet were used. When out of action the two poles of the magnet would be supported either by a buffer spring or by a steelyard weight, so that a distance not exceeding an inch would exist between the poles of the magnet and the tram-rail.

In the tender of the engine is to be carried a volta-c battery, from one pole of which proceeds a series of connectable chains, which link each electro-magnet with the next throughout the whole line, the end of the chains now made continuous being brought to the battery to be connected with the opposite pole whenever such connection may be desired.

Above the battery is to be placed an electric dial and connecting handle for the use of the driver, so as to enable him at any moment to close or break the circuit, or so graduate it as to permit him to govern the connection between any number of plates; in other words, so as to enable him to govern the force of the current as well as its connection and disconnection.

COLLODION IN WATERPROOFING.

Some improvements have been made in the manufacture of waterproof and other fabrics, as also of moulded or formed articles. To this end the inventor takes a bait or fleece, or thin layer of cotton or other fibre, and spreads over the same a thin coating of collodion, which in hardening cements the fibres firmly together, and produces a fabric more or less waterproof, according to the quantity of collodion employed. The cotton or fibre thus used is not chemically prepared, and therefore is not acted on by the solvent of the collodion as it hardens. Articles may in this manner be made of any desired shape, as for instance, tubes may be produced by lapping the ball or layer of loose fibre around a form, and then applying the collodion. Gloves, shoes, and boots may be made in this way.

BITUMENIZED PAPER PIPES.

The ingenious idea of hardening paper by means of an admixture of bitumen under the influence of hydraulic pressure, so as to convert it into a substitute for iron, is due to M. Jalourean, of Paris; and these bituminous paper pipes are not only curious, but commercially practicable and useful. The material thus produced, while it possesses all the tenacity of iron, with one-half its specific gravity, has double the strength of stoneware tubes—without, moreover, being liable to breakage, as in the case of all other material.

In order to test their strength, two of these bituminous paper pipes, of five inches bore and one-half inch thick, were subjected to hydraulic power, and they sustained, without breaking or bursting, the enormous pressure of two hundred and twenty pounds to the square inch, or equivalent to five hundred and six feet head of water. In another experiment to test the transverse strength of the material of a pipe of two-inch bore, it required a breaking weight of over four hundred pounds to effect a fracture.

NEW KIND OF OMNIBUS.

Some of the foreign journals describe a new kind of omnibus, which is divided into separate well-ventilated compartments, disposed in two rows, back to back, the passengers sitting alone, each in one compartment, facing the pavement on their respective sides. A small window, with a shutter on each side, puts in communication the contiguous compartments, if agreeable to both parties to converse. The compartments are fitted like first-class railway cars. A portion at the back of the omnibus is left undivided, to contain four persons. A patent signal, or a bell, puts each passenger in communication with the conductor.

Goethe's Conversation.

In the evening the "society" rendezvoused in a sombre old house, with narrow windows in front, and a small, somewhat gloomy-looking garden behind, where lived a large old white-haired man with his niece. Though a man of grand presence and imposing mien, with much dignity in his address, he was very fond of mixing with the young people of the company, and especially with a number of young Englishmen who at that period resided at Weimar for the advantages of military education. At the time I tell of there was amongst them one who is now a Duke, with one of the greatest historic names in Europe. With these generally this old gentleman frequently conversed, or, more frequently still, discoursed, telling of his travels in Italy, the objects which had held the chief place in his memory, the galleries he had seen, the society he had frequented, the distinguished men whose acquaintance he had made; and all these with occasional touches of picturesque description, traits of humor, and now and then a deep feeling which held his little auditory in rapt astonishment; that he could hold them there entranced, while they could not, when he had done, recall any of the magic by which he worked his spell. I say this because I myself remember to have tried to repeat a story he told, and once, more hazardous still, to convey some impression of how he talked, and with what lamentable failure let my present confusion atone for. The task would have tried a better man, for he whom I essayed to represent was Goethe.—*Blackwood.*

What Makes a Lady?

When Beau Brummel was asked what made the gentleman, his quick reply was, "Starch, starch, my lord!" This may be true; but it takes a great deal more to make a lady; and though to some it may seem to guide, I am ready to maintain that no conceivable quantity of muslin, silk or satin, edging, frilling, hooping, flouncing, or furbelowing, can per se, or per dressmaker, constitute a real lady.

Was not Mrs. Abbot Lawrence just as much a lady when attired in twelve cent calico in Boston, as when arrayed in full court at St. James, London? "As Mrs. Washington was said to be so grand a lady," says a celebrated English visitor (Mrs. Trouge), "we thought we must put on our best silks and hands, so we dressed ourselves in our most elegant ruffles and silks, and were introduced to her ladyship, and don't you think we found her knitting, and with her check apron on! She received us very graciously and easily, but after the compliments were over she resumed her knitting. There we were without a stitch of work and sitting in state, but General Washington's lady with her own hands was knitting stockings for her husband." Does not that sweet republican simplicity command your admiration?—*Rev. Elias Mason.*

CANTEEN.—The word "canteen" has had a curious history. It is perhaps the only word in our language which, originally English, passed into a foreign tongue, and was afterwards brought back in a modified form. As originally spoken by the Saxon, it was simply tin can; the Gaul, as he has wont, placed the noun before the adjective, and pronouncing the letter i as e, bought it out as can tin, pronounced canteen. Adopting a thousand other French military terms, the dull Englishman took back his own original word in a new shape, without any inquiries on the subject, and hence we now say canteen, instead of tin can.

—Many a fellow, when whisky is at hand, makes a rye mouth.

—An exchange says lovers, like armies, generally get along quietly enough until they are engaged.

—"Wake up and pay your lodging," said the deacon, as he nudged a sleepy gentleman with a contribution box.

—Jeremiah was telling how much he liked calves' head for dinner, when the mistress exclaimed, "Oh, you cannibal!"

—If a party that wants to put down this Rebellion can't put it down, how soon will a party put it down that don't want it put down?

—Many a lady, as if it were not enough to be clasped by one lover, has her waist encircled by a brace.

—A little boy returning home from Sunday School, said to his mother, "Ma, ain't there a kitten-chism for little boys? This cat-echism is too hard!"

—If any of our meetings should hereafter be disturbed—as several have recently been—by Copperhead rioters, just begin reading to them the return of the October elections. They will all be hall down within the next three minutes.

—You can take it for granted that when a young lady is too nervous to venture into a lobby alone, and insists upon your accompanying her, she expects some reward as soon as the door is closed.

—A preacher once said that ladies were very timid; they were afraid to sing when they were asked; afraid of taking cold; afraid of snails or spiders—but he never knew one afraid to get married.

—"My brethren," said Swift in a sermon, "there are three kinds of pride, namely, of birth, of riches, of intellect. I shall not speak of the latter, none of you being liable to that abominable vice."

—A celebrated Oxford scholar, who professed an indifference to music, was once asked what he had thought of an orchestra which had been performing a grand overture; he replied that he only was impressed "by the wonderful coincidences of the fiddler's elbows."

—Alphonso of Castile, who had a practical plan of regenerating mankind by killing nine out of ten, and was sure that if he had been consulted about the making of the world it would have been better made, disposes of woman in these words—"She is a human being, who dresses, babbles, and undresses."

A Costly Baby Song.

In Tennyson's new work, "Enoch Arden," occurs the author's famous baby song:—

What does little birdie say
In her nest at peep of day?
Let me fly, says little birdie,
Mother, let me fly away.
Birdie, rest a little longer,
Till the little wings are stronger.
So she rests a little longer,
Then she flies away.

What does little baby say
In her bed at peep of day?
Baby says, like little birdie,
Let me rise and fly away.
Baby rises a little longer,
Till the little limbs are stronger.
If she sleeps a little longer,
Baby, too, shall fly away.

This song originally appeared in "City Dreams," for which the poet was paid by his publishers one hundred dollars a line! So the price of the above very natural and pretty song was sixteen hundred dollars; and proves conclusively that there is something in a name, after all, for had an obscure poet written it, we question whether it would have brought twenty dollars.

JOTTINGS FROM "PUNCH."

PASSAGE FROM THE DIARY OF A LATE PHYSICIAN.—"The fellow got well before I came."

A THIRD-BOTTLE CONUNDRUM.—When are the funds unsteady? When money is "tight."

GOLDEN RULE FOR BRITISH TRAVELERS.—In most towns of the Continent, you may be sure that a little good English goes a great deal further than any quantity of bad French.

MOTTO FOR THE SOUTH-EASTERN COMPANY'S REFRESHMENT-ROOMS.—"O, Swallow, Swallow, flying, flying South!"

THE TRAVELERS' CLUB.—We never heard of it, unless it's an Alpenstock.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Doctor Manning, Roman Catholic Provost of Westminster, lately preached, we hear, a most touching sermon. Most of his male auditors were in tears. It was remarked at the time, that "this was not like Doctor Manning's usual style; that it was, in fact, un-manning."

FROM BADEN-BADEN.—"All the world is at Baden-Baden," wrote a correspondent to M. Bismarck. "That can hardly be," said the minister, "seeing that I've sent the *demi-monde* away."

THE BRANCH STATION.

Miss Tremmles (who is nervous about railways generally, and especially since the late outrages). "Oh, Porter, put me into a carriage where there are ladies, or respectable people, or——"

Porter. "Oh, you're all safe this mornin', Miss; you're th' only passenger in the whole tr'ine, except another old woman."

PAVED WITH GOLD.

Asked Mr. Disraeli, the other day,

"What would have been the effect upon England if this year there had been Gold Diggings?"

We hardly know, but we think that England would have been very much astonished, and would have believed that in laying them down a first step was being taken to realize the provincial idea of London, whose streets are paved with gold. The question illustrates the gorgeous Oriental imagination of the Conservative leader.

FROM DENMARK.

From Somebody Else's Special Correspondent.

The Danish clergy, as is generally known, are entrusted with secular offices. You are not, perhaps, acquainted with the fact that a clergyman may possess the highest military dignity. That such, however, is the case, I am informed by a member of the court, who tells me that, among the distinguished personages who were awaiting the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales, at the Christianborg Palace, there was a General Reverence.

NEW IDEA IN ETHNOLOGY.

According to a distinguished explorer of Africa, the Makololos justify cattle-stealing by the argument that those who cannot keep their cattle have no right to have them. This is exactly Rob Roy's logic, and suggests an affinity between the Makololos and McGregors. What is the orthography of the former clan's name? Should it not be spelt McCulloloi? That would be very like McCulloch. Radically they must be the same names. The supposition of an original connection between the Land of Cakes and the Land of Negroes is corroborated by the fact that Scotland, as well as Africa, abounds in Blackies.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ALARM.

Old Woman (as the train stops). Tell me, my dear, what station is this?

Little Boy (looking out, and seeing the name, whatever it may mean, written in large letters on a conspicuous board). Pankhibanon, Ma.

Old Woman (after satisfying herself with the same inspection, begins screaming violently out of the window). Here Guard, Guard, I say! I don't want the Pankhibanon Station. I am going on to Red Hill.

[It is only after considerable difficulty that the old lady is convinced that Pankhibanon is not the name of the station, but of some mysterious article of manufacture, which no one has been able as yet to explain.]

FROM OUR MUSICAL CRITIC.

"I shay *Punch* olelier I've just been to Brum, no, Birmingham, to hear Singer—mean shay Senior Costa's new Oratorio, and I'm qui intoxicated with delight. Of course you know its name is *Nomen*, no, thatsh not spelt right is it? And the music his is worth *nomin* whenever you've an operatunity. But I shay isn't it a Q, no, mean shay kewriosh tribute to influence of Schehumannn (I doe think that's righ either) the Senior Costa shon compose an Orotoriorio about Naaman a Shonsamite."

No time to shay more, because it's after dinner, and the posth push going, so I remain yoursh truly.

Blesh me yes of course qui forgot to sign my name, but you know war it is don't you? blesht if I can recollect it."

SOLUTION OF A DIFFICULTY.

Everybody knows that there are in existence two skulls of Oliver Cromwell, and that the smaller one is satisfactorily explained by the curator in charge thereof to have been good King Oliver's skull when he was a little boy. We have now a somewhat parallel case. At the Archæological Meeting at Warwick, Lord Denbigh exhibited the dagger with which Felton killed the Duke of Buckingham. Mr. Thistlethwayte, of Hampshire, has also the dagger with which the deed was done. Were it necessary to choose between the relics, we hope that we know our place too well not to give the verdict in favor of the dagger belonging to the nobleman. But there is no need for an invidious selection. Felton was a very determined man, and no doubt took a dagger in each hand, and brought the bad duke to account by double entry. It is pleasant when an archæological problem can be so simply solved.

A CLUMSY CLOWN.

It would be a public wrong were this advertisement restricted to the *Ipswich Journal*, in which *Mr. Punch* finds it:—

MATRIMONY.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE, invalided young gentleman, between 24 and 32 years of age, whose physician advises him to marry, he having a little income, but not sufficient to keep himself and a wife too in the style he is now living, is desirous of meeting with a lady with a little further income, who he may make his wife. She must be of a kind and cheerful disposition. Age and beauty no object. Apply, stating age and particulars, L. S. D., Post-Office, Ipswich.

Many questions arise to the mind of a cynical and cold-hearted reader of the above, but it offers such attractions to young ladies who wish to be married (which means, we hope, all young ladies who are single) that answers must have poured in by scores, and criticism is useless. Yet why does the interesting invalid describe himself "as between 24 and 32?" This is very precise, and yet there is no precision. Doesn't he know how old he is? Why does he say that the age of the lady is no object, and in the next sentence desire her to state it? Did his doctor desire him to write the atrocious English about "the style he is now living," and is the medical man guilty of the passage "who he may make his wife?" And was it the doctor's impudence or the patient's that prompted an invitation to a "kind and cheerful" girl to pick herself for life to a selfish, ignorant fellow, who wants an unpaid nurse with money. Mr. Punch laughs at many oddities of advertisement, but there be some which excite his wrath. This would be one, were he not sure he feels that justice will be done on a patient in the hands of the sort of doctor who could "advise" this attempt against woman.

—*Punch* has a poem about the "Turkophone," the new instrument introduced at Alfred Mellon's promenade concerts, from which we borrow these stanzas, to be sung to the tune of "The Low-Backed Car:"—

To Mr. Mellon's concerts
I went the other day,
(I should say nights, 'twas that I might
Hear his musicians play:
But the programme told me what I had
Before the time to know,
That among the men there was Ali Ben
Who would play on his Turkophone.
Now what was his Turkophone?
I couldn't make out, I own.
I asked all around, but no one could be found
Who was up to the Turkophone.

I didn't mind Rossini,
I wearied of Mozart;
And the worst of bores considered the pause
Twixt the first and second part.
I grew so agitated that
I scarce could stand along;
And I cried out, "When will Ali Ben
Come and play on his Turkophone?"
Oh, what is a Turkophone?
I cannot make out, I own.
Is it wind, is it string, is it some sort of a thing,
Is this wonderful Turkophone?

'Twas very near eleven,
Mr. Mellon gives a rap;
And a man in a fez came out, "Oh, yes,"
Like a foreign sort of chap,
And then was the great Ali Ben
To the English public shown;
He was dressed in his best, in a Turkish vest,
And he carried the Turkophone.
But was it the Turkophone?
I couldn't make out, I own.
'Twas a lute, or a fiddle, or a bombyx; but no boy
Could swear 'twas the Turkophone.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 336 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIELD DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:—

MIFFLIN, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 20, 1864.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1864.

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 27, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES AT EACH PLACE.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, to United States Currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN, Colonel in charge Field Division Quartermaster-General's Office.

10-3-to26

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, October 20, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city,

Knapsacks,
Packing Cases,
Drum Sticks,
Shovel Twine,
Sewed Hostlers, No. 6.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to deliver; the time they can finish the delivery of all they propose to furnish.

The knapsacks to be delivered in army standard packing boxes.

A proper guarantee must accompany all proposals, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he or they will at once give bonds for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for" (here state the name of the article bid for), and addressed to

Colonel D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

10-21-5t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 20, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, October 24, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Store-House, Hanover Street Wharf, of the following

NAILS:—

5000 pounds Cut Nails, 10d.
1000 " " 20d.
500 " " 30d.
1000 " " 40d.
3000 " " 8d.
800 " " 7d.
500 " " 6d.
800 " " 4d.
500 " " 3d.

All of the above described Nails to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel Herman Biggs, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. ORME, Captain and A. Q. M.

10-20-5t

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 S. THIRD STREET.

The new 5-20 LOAN for sale in amounts to suit. 1881 BONDS, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT LOANS bought and sold. 10-18-1m

MICHAEL JACOBS,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,

GOLD AND SILVER

BOUGHT AND SOLD. 10-18

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [10-17-12t]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL TRUE LOYAL SOLDIERS paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY, Major and Recruiting Officer.

au5-tf

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-6

DIXON'S STOVE POLISH.—THE ONLY kind that never fails to please.

GEO. F. CALE & CO., Agents, No. 4 CHESNUT Street.

10-20-1*

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Westerstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

mh11-tf

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, H

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

THE BLACK BRIGADE.

BY ISAAC M'LELLAN.

Charge, gallant comrades, charge!
Charge on, ye hearts of steel;
Charge till your scowling tyrants
Before your bayonets reel.
Your veins with unpaid labor
For years in vain have bled;
In mouldering, roofless cabins
Your choicest years have sped.'
While in their sumptuous mansions
In purple and in gold,
Your lordly masters revell'd
Beneath our banner's fold.

And now they scorn that standard,
With all its stripes and stars,
They raise the mocking streamer
Of slavery, with its bars;
But wheresoe'er they muster,
Whatever flag they bear,
We tell them that their boudmen,
Defying them, are there;
In trench, in ship, in fortress,
Where'er they make a stand,
They have against their lorions
The black man's heart and hand.

Yes, slaves of old Kentucky,
Arkansas, Tennessee,
Of Georgia, South Carolina,
We must and shall be free;
In sugar-field, in cotton-lands,
And where the tall rice grows,
We've toil'd, we've pined, we've fainted,
Lash'd on with cruel blows;
Our children have been stolen,
Our wives to slavery sold,
Our best, our bravest have been cast
Untimely in the mould.

Now, gallant men, remember well,
Our wrongs, our bleeding woes;
Think that in yonder Rebel camp
Are swarming thick our foes;
Think for each blow we strike to-day
We strike a tyrant low.
Strike, then, for God and Liberty,
With Freedom in each blow;
Think of Fort Pillow, of that trench
On Carolina's shore;
Think of unsparing slaughter
And unavenged gore.

It brightens, ah, it brightens!
The glorious day is near;
The Rebel camps of Richmond
Are withering in their fear.
The sabres of grim Sheridan
Are racing in the vale,
While Sherman's stalwart veterans
Make Georgian cheeks grow pale.
Our marching ranks—the black, the white—
Triumphant gird the shore,
Encircling all the land with steel
Till Treason is no more.

It brightens, ah, it brightens!
Bright o'er the Northern sky
I see the triple colors
Commingling soft their dye.
It is the flame of Liberty,
The watch-fire of the free,
Shining o'er the darkling forest,
And o'er the ocean waves;
A signal to the bondmen
That they no more are slaves;
That nevermore oppression
Shall send them to their graves.

Ah, sweet that roseate morning
Shall dawn in purple skies;
Each valley, plain, and mountain
Enkindled with its dyes.
'Twill light the Flag resplendent,
From Gulf to Northern lake;
Where rough Atlantic surges
And Pacific billows break.
O'er all the realm majestic
Triumphantly shall wave
Our consecrated banner,
The symbol of the brave.

Far down the Southern valleys,
By cliff, and stream, and plain,
Repose the sacred ashes
Of our dear brethren slain.
Devoted, noble kindred,
We sorrow still for you.
We weave the white immortelles,
We twine the votive yew.
Live in our hearts forever,
Your memories shall be sweet
While in a Northern bosom
The blood of life shall beat.

THE GREAT MORMON TEMPLE.

Salt Lake Letter in the Missouri Republican.

The work commenced many years ago, but was arrested in the year 1857, at the time when the Mormons exhibited a spirit of insubordination towards the officers of the General Government, and General Johnston was sent with a sufficient military force to compel due respect to the authorities of the United States. All work was then suspended on the temple, and preparations were made by the Mormons to burn their town and migrate to some yet more remote place of settlement.

These troubles, however, were pacificated, and matters resumed their wonted aspect. But the architect of the temple, for some reason, was dissatisfied with the work done, and the entire massive foundations were taken up and the stones relaid. I am not sufficiently familiar with the technics of architecture to describe in professional terms the work done; but that which strikes every observer is the remarkable solidity of the stone-work. It appears to be laid there to remain a thousand years, furnishing an unyielding support to the immense building that is to rest upon it.

The foundation is deep, the stones large, well selected, perfectly jointed with innumerable arches, upright and reversed. (I trust no architect will criticize that expression. What I mean by it is, that the arches, of immense strength, are both right side up and bottom side up. Isn't that plain?) The stones comprising this foundation are large, square blocks of granite, brought fifteen miles, and it is of similar stone that the entire structure is to be built. It covers a large space, say 200 by 100 feet. I saw an outside view of the upper portion. The style of architecture is somewhat novel. The front view shows three towers, the centre more elevated than those at the side.

The rear end presents a view of three towers also, the side walls being strengthened with powerful abutments, covered with pinnacles. The walls are lofty, and the entire air of the building, as represented in the view I saw, is imposing. There is no excess of ornament. All is substantial, dignified, and impressive. This building is not for the use of the congregations of the people, but for the priestly ordinances of the Church. The people in their assemblages will meet in another building in the rear, of which I shall speak.

The work on the temple building appears to be suspended now. I saw no workmen, and I was informed that no definite period could be assigned for its completion. Immediately in the rear of it is the beginning of the tabernacle, a building intended for the gathering of the people. It is projected on a large scale, and on a very peculiar design, in marked contrast with the temple design. It is to be an oval building—egg-shaped. I was told that the interior would correspond with the shape of an egg. At present fifty-two massive abutments of solid masonry, ten feet by four, show the exterior line of the structure. From the top of these abutments the oval roof will spring. The floor will be oval downwards, seated with rising seats, as an amphitheatre. There will be no close-built side walls.

As it is intended for the vast congregations, ventilation and light are looked to, and the building will be nearly all windows and doors. It covers a space of two hundred and twenty-five feet deep by one hundred and seventy-five feet wide, and is calculated to hold ten thousand people. Here the teachers and elders will enlighten the people, and their united songs will go up. The cost of these buildings must be immense. But all is contributed by the members of the Mormon Church in labor and money. Their system of tithing is adequate to the work. When I asked, "What is the estimated cost of the temple and tabernacle?" I was informed with a smile, "We do not calculate things in that way. When it is decided to do anything among us, it is done without calculation of cost, each doing his part."

I am informed that President Young himself is the superintendent and actual architect of the buildings. Every stone in them he has inspected and measured with a tape line, and assigned to its place. I am also informed that it is the purpose of the President, with a view to facilitating the purposes of the enterprise and to lighten the heavy labor, to undertake the gigantic and costly business of turning a neighboring river from its course, and carrying its waters over to the mountain quarry, whence the gigantic blocks are obtained, and thus supplying a large canal he intends constructing for the purpose of floating the stones up to the very door of the temple. The work already done here, under his direction, shows that he is capable of doing this. He has energy of conception and strength of purpose sufficient for all such daring work.

QUESTION!—To any Debating Society that may want a subject for discussion, we would recommend the question, as to whether a dishonest tailor may be deemed a vegetarian on the ground that he lives almost entirely upon cabbage?

A POLITICAL PARROT.

From a London Paper.

A warm day in spring in New York often means a hot day, such as oppresses London in August. The air seems full of gold dust heated to the boiling point, and a native American takes to ice cream and brandy smashes remedially.

I was on the "shilling side of Broadway" (I do not know the origin of this derogatory designation) on one of those hot mornings in spring, when the metropolitan disposition to ice cream impelled me to a confectioner's shop. The back parlor of a former aristocratic house was the refreshment-room.

Its large windows looked eastward, and the room was flooded with sunshine, such as never blesses a Londoner nor is blinded with; for there are two sides even to the subject of sunshine. In the warm heart of the light there was a brilliant green parrot, fastened by a silver chain to a perch, where she seemed to rest from pure choice. She was singing as I never heard a parrot sing—with human naturalness and rollicking joyousness. The song, an ancient favorite with a certain class in the land of its birth, had met favor with all classes in the land of its adoption:—

"O, it's my delight on a shiny night, &c."

She sung it all, without once stopping or breaking down.

The waiter, who wiped the small table where I had seated myself and handed me the daily paper fastened in a machine, lest it should run away, remarked, "Twenty year old, if she's a day!"

I gave my order, and then listened to the song until it was finished, as a respectful audience should, not interrupting to applaud. Then I said, "Brave, Polly!"

The parrot turned her head, and looking at me sharply, said rapidly, "What's your name? What do you want? Can you whistle?"

"What's your name?" I replied in Yankee fashion, answering one question, or three, with another.

"Pretty Poll, pretty Poll, poor Poll! Polly wants a cracker. Polly Brown, Polly Brown, Captain John Brown's bird, ship *Midas*. Bought of a nigger king on the Gold Coast for a pair of red breeches and a roasting pig. Brought to Philadelphia in eighteen hundred forty. Don't you know the devil's dead? Choked to death with a Quaker's head. Captain Brown's bird. Captain Brown's a Whig, wears a clean shirt."

This sent the parrot's associations to sea, and she proceeded to heave anchor with a will, clanging merrily to sailor songs till an imaginary storm came on. Then she gave orders through a speaking trumpet, proving that she had been forgotten and left on deck in a squall, and that she had not been so much frightened as to interrupt the progress of her education. When the storm was over, she took to the pump, and sang with a tenderness and fair-weather-after-a-storm sweetness:—

Rock and roll me over, one more day,
One more day, my darling.
One more day,
Rock and roll me over,
One more day.

The parrot's usual sharp barking unlikeness of voice was not present in this specimen. She spoke and sang like a music-loving negro of intelligence and European training. Her first lessons doubtless had been from such a master. Captain Brown's bird began a running fire of nasty words. As the Yankees say, "it would not be pretty" to repeat this portion of the bird's performance. Like a good artist, she did not allow her audience to tire from the length of any part of her performance. She came by sudden transition to the rehearsal of political contests. She elected General Harrison to the Presidency of the United States with great *eclat*, singing:—

Have you heard the great commotion,
Motion, motion,
The country through?
It is the Locofocos going on,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too,
And with them we'll beat little Van,
Van, Van, is a used-up man.

The English reader may need to be informed that General Harrison, then candidate for the Presidency of the *then* United States, had once upon a time fought with some Indians at a place called Tippecanoe.

A hero was wanted as candidate for the Presidency. The "Hero of Tippecanoe" was selected, and duly nicknamed "Old Tip," and was sung into office. "Tyler, too," became Vice-Pretident, because a President involves the *sequitur* of a Vice-President. "Little Van, Van," who was "a used-up man," was President Van Buren at the time of this election, in the fourth year of his reign over this great republic. The songs in this campaign, which were all faithfully remembered by the parrot, had a great family resemblance, and were not too reverent to be inconsistent with universal suffrage and "the sovereignty of the people." One of them, sung to the tune of O Susanna! alluded to the residence of Mr. Van Buren, and the product of his kitchen garden, in the culture of which he was supposed to have great satisfaction.

I had a dream the other night,
When everything was still,
I dreamt I saw old Kinderhook
A comin' down the hill;
A cabbage stump was in his mouth,
A tear was in his eye,
Says he, we're beaten North and South,
But Johnny, don't you cry.

Johnny was President Van Buren's only son, and a celebrated Democratic "stump orator." The family residence was at Kinderhook.

The next "presidential campaign" rehearsed by the bird was that in which Mr. Henry Clay failed to be elected. The refrain of one of the songs was sung to the tune of "Old Dan Tucker:"—

Get out of the way, you're all unlucky,
Clear the track for old Kentucky!

Millions of men, north, south, east, and west, had sung the same doggerel to the same negro music, with the same host of torchlight processions and tar-barrel bonfires, that the parrot was now singing in the soft sunshine of early spring, in the metropolis of the great republic.

Captain Brown's bird was a living history of much that had not found record elsewhere. When at last she ceased to sing, I turned to the table, to find a melted ice cream and an iced sherry cobbler awaiting my leisure. I paid proper attention to the legitimate fluid, and was paying my score, when a young girl, as pretty as young American girls often are, brushed past me, and past her faded and attenuated mother, who sat at the receipt of cash, evidently going to school; for she had a book and a porcelain slate in her hand.

The parrot cried out briskly, "Maggie, have you got your geography?" She replied, "Yes, I have," and went her way. The feminine cashier assured me that the parrot knew the meaning of all she said, and of all that was said to her. The proprietress believed in her rational powers as fully as the negroes believe in those of the monkey. "I only wish," said she, "that she would not say so many things that are not pretty."

Should the age of the parrot be correctly estimated by naturalists, this same bird may live to celebrate a dozen more presidential elections, or perhaps the inauguration of an elective monarchy.

Don't Brag.

Little Mac doubtless thinks that his prospects look better
Since Val. took offense at his semi-war letter;
But wiser he'll be as o'er this fact he broods,
That it's "best not to brag till you're clear of the *Woods*."
N. Y. Ev. Post.

FAVORITE PROFESSIONAL DISHES.

The Minister's Dish—Cabinet Pudding.
The Postman's Dish—Trotters.
The Courtier's Dish—Marrowbones.
The Diplomatist's Dish—Trifles.

A COMMON ALTERNATIVE.

"Say, what's to be done with this window, dear Jack?
The cold rushes through it at every crack!"
Quoth Jack: "I know little of carpenter craft:
But I think, my dear wife, you will have to go through
The very same process the rest of us do.
That is, you must '*list*, or submit to the *draft*!'"

—Our old friend Badiali was the leading baritone at Pesaro on the occasion of the Rossini festival there, and he sang the part of "William Tell" as he had sung it here years ago in our Academy of Music. It is said that "he sang like a young man."

The King of Italy has awarded Rossini a decoration, announcing the honor in this official letter:—

"Illustrious Signor:—The festival by which Pesaro celebrates the name 'dalla S. V.' has been for the first time, under the reign of Victor Emmanuel, a national solemnity, because the barriers which held them divided being destroyed, the populations of all parts of Italy have hastened hither for one object, fraternizing, not only in spirit and intention, but by their presence in paying homage to a sublime genius.

"His Majesty the King, who makes himself the interpreter of every noble aspiration of Italy, has been desirous on this happy occasion to decorate you with the Grand Cordon of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, intending thereby not only to render honor to the man whom all Europe honors, but to pay a national debt, and to signify, moreover, the love and admiration of Italy for her great citizen.

"In acquitting myself of the agreeable mission of announcing to you this decision of my sovereign, and in transmitting to you the insignia of the decoration which has been conferred on you, I esteem myself happy in expressing to you the sentiments of admiration and reverence with which I have the honor to sign myself,

"Your very devoted UBALDINO PERUZZI."

—Conscience is a monitor, but we fear the monitors in most bosoms are iron-clad.

—The career of Muller, the alleged railway murderer, has excited much attention in France; and lately the quiet inhabitants of that "skeleton of departed greatness," stately Versailles, were startled by criers shouting in a stentorian voice, "*Tous les détails sur l'assassin Muller.*"

THE ISLET.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

"Whither, O whither, love, shall we go,
For a score of sweet little summers or so,"
The sweet little wife of the singer said,
On the day that followed the day she was wed.
"Whither, O whither, love, shall we go?"
And the singer, shaking his curly head
Turned as he sat, and struck the keys
There at his right with a sudden crash,
Singing, "And shall it be over the seas,
With a crew that is neither rude nor rash,
But a bevy of Eroses, apple-cheeked,
In a shallop of crystal ivory-beaked,
With a satin sail of a ruby glow,
To a sweet little Eden on earth that I know,
A mountain islet pointed and peaked,
Waves on a diamond shingle dash,
Cataract brooks to the ocean run,
Fairily-delicate palaces shine
Mixed with myrtle and clad with vine,
And over-streamed and silvery-streaked
With many a rivulet high against the sun
The facets of the glorious mountains flash
Above the valleys of palms and pine."

"Thither, O thither, love, let us go."

"No, no, no!
For in all that exquisite isle, my dear,
There is but one bird with a musical throat,
And his compass is but of a single note,
That it makes one weary to hear."

"Mock me not! mock me not, love! let us go."

"No, love, no!
For the bud never breaks into bloom on the tree,
And a storm never wakes on the lonely sea,
And a worm is there in the lonely wood,
That pierces the liver and blackens the blood,
And makes it a sorrow to be."

BOOKS.

Solomon said that "of making many books there is no end" in those ancient days, when the very best a man could do in a lifetime consisted in scrawling over a few goatskins with the Hebrew alphabetic characters, bristling and horrid in their appearance, the outcome of the early *debris* of literature. What would the jolly old fellow say, could he peep forth from his sarcophagus into one of the publishing houses of our day in London, Paris, and Leipsic, or even New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, where he could see enough type (of which he in his immense wisdom knew nothing) used in one day to belt the globe three times at the equator, or 75,000 miles. We think he would emphasize his great decision of the wisdom of his day, as "vanity of vanities, all is vanity," and scornfully conclude that he did not amount to much after all.

Still, we would not be thought to undervalue the wisdom of the great Jewish scholar and ruler, for had he not done his duty in his day by encouraging literature and art, we should have lacked some of the stimulants to our present results. One age is so interlinked with those that precede it, that care must be had always to give due credit to the geniuses that have preceded us, and done their work well, thus setting us a good example, and laying the foundation for the complete accomplishment of the work they may leave unfinished.

In the age of Solomon, when Hebrew literature was reaching perfection, the Greeks were just emerging from bookless barbarism, through the genius of Homer, whose songs found no editor with energy sufficient to collect them till four hundred years after the death of the poet. But in the last few centuries of ancient Greek nationality, the whole circle of sciences known or dreamed of in that day was lit up with the fires of genius that continue to challenge the admiration of the world, and will engage the affections of scholars to late recorded time. Still, it was all labor under great disadvantages, for no printing press relieved the weary hand of the copyist, and, consequently, the multiplication of books was slow, and the price asked for them was correspondingly high; indeed, these facts remained the same till the dawning of our own age; for in the year 1272, we are told, that a copy of the Bible could not be purchased short of fifteen years' wages of a common laborer. Yet Ptolemy, King of Egypt, gathered in the library of Alexandria 700,000 manuscripts, about one or two centuries before Christ, which, afterwards became food for the religiously crazed Arabs in their capture of the city, and the loss of which has never been very severely felt, for not many of said volumes were worth saving, and copies of those that were, were kept elsewhere; so we suffer but little loss by the barbarism of the Mohammedans.

With the introduction of the printing press, in 1444, books were multiplied and cheapened to such an extent that the human mind is in no danger of ever lacking sufficient nutriment to prevent its receding back to barbarism, or resting quiet without a supply of books as well as other necessaries of life. Under the stimulus of this great demand for reading, colossal publishing houses have sprung up, rivaling for enterprise and energy in business, and pecuniary success, the merchants of any other calling; and books have been written and printed in such numbers as would astonish the old mathematicians. Indeed, some single individuals have produced more copies of their books in a short time than could have been found in all the libraries of the world at any one period—antecedent to the age of printing.

Sir Walter Scott, as an example, produced within the last forty years of his life near a hundred different books, of which millions of copies have been sold, and the demand for which still continues, though he has been in his grave thirty years.

William Cobbett, who died in 1835, composed about one hundred different books; Daniel Defoe about two hundred, of which *one*, "Robinson Crusoe" (the most entertaining lie ever written, and which has been the means of sending more boys to sea and to an ocean grave than all the other books in the world), has come down to our time. And we could give a long list of authors eminent for the number of their literary offspring; but forbear, for we wish to speak of a different set of authors.

The men who, as writers, most challenge our admiration, are those who salt down a whole lifetime upon one book, and thus secure an indefinable immortality. Such was the great work of Copernicus, occupying forty years of his life, and the proof-sheets of which he read on his dying couch, proving and explaining our present adopted theory of the solar system. Such was Adam Clark's Commentary upon the Scriptures—a work that used up forty years of his life, and which for its learning and candor pleases everybody; and the same diligence and perseverance could be credited to many European writers. In this country we have as yet but one or two noted instances of a scholar's devoting his whole life to the study of one subject and its embodiment in virtually one book, and those single instances are found in New England, and in the department of lexicography. Noah Webster and Dr. Worcester (the latter of whom is living), if we mistake not, devoted their whole lives mainly to the study of words, and both have brought out the result of their labors for the benefit and acceptance of the public. And what may cause a little pride to us Americans is, that while the English people lacked a good full dictionary of their language till about one hundred years ago, when Dr. Johnson published his by subscription, our Government had hardly got formed, and the ashes of Johnson were hardly cold in the grave before Noah Webster began his immortal work of a Dictionary of the English language for the American people, which in all features, except the spelling of a few words, has been adopted by the British public, and incorporated into their standard dictionary, thus compelling the egotistic John Bull to pay respect to the genius of his brother Jonathan.

We believe that Drs. Webster and Worcester worked a large part of their lives in the labor of compiling a standard work, and we heartily regret that any difference of opinion ever sundered the two eminent scholars and worthy men; but they both deserve the gratitude and sincere regard of the American people for their efforts to enlighten the public. Their works are such as will not be forgotten; for a work of such merit as a dictionary of nearly 2000 pages, found in every intelligent man's house, will keep alive from age to age the memory of the author.

We trust that in no great distance of time we may chronicle the completion of another life-work of an eminent New Englander—the great, unrivaled, unabridged history of the United States. The warriors of the Revolution can only live as the great men of antiquity live, preserved or embalmed in the genius of the historian who laboriously and lovingly works to rescue them from oblivion; and may he who now is working at the history of his country return so late into heaven that he may, like Copernicus and Webster, see his work fully accomplished, and a grateful public uttering benedictions on his name.

We designed to say something of the great publishing houses of Europe and the United States, but shall have to defer it to a "more convenient season."

"I KNOW THAT VOICE."—A young minister went into the country to preach, and observed during his discourse a poor woman who seemed to be much affected. After the service he resolved to pay her a visit, and see what were the impressions on her mind. "Well," said he, "what were you so affected about during the service?" "Oh, sir," said the woman, "I'll tell you. About six years ago me and husband removed to this place, and all the property we had was a donkey. Husband, he died, and then me and poor donkey was left alone. At last donkey, he died; and, to tell you the truth, your voice put me so much in mind of that dear old critter, that I couldn't help taking on and crying about it."

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—Marseilles and Nice will soon be connected by railroad.

—On the occasion of the anniversary of the coronation of Alexander II of Russia, at the Russian Chapel at Paris on the 7th of September, a strange incident occurred. While all in the chapel were on their knees in profound silence, a deep sepulchral voice exclaimed, "Long live Poland!" Everybody was frightened excepting the priest, who went on with the service.

—It is stated that the Prince and Princess of Wales are favorable to shortening the long morning service, or rather three services, of the Church of England. When the Prince is at his country-seat he does not enter the little parish church of Sandringham till the second service (the Litany) commences; and, so well is his practice understood, that the clergyman has occasionally waited for him a short time before commencing that service.

—General Montauban, "who took Pekin," the Paris papers inform us, has been appointed to the great command at Lille, *vice* Marshal Forey, transferred to Nancy. The appointment is not likely to be popular in the French army, and is probably meant as a compensation to the Count de Palikao for the rejection by the legislative body of the bill proposing to confer an endowment upon him and his heirs.

—The Germans, like other nations, have their own peculiarities in the choice and treatment of domestic animals, whether of the useful or ornamental class. Rabbits are never eaten by them. A German has as great a horror of a rabbit-pie as an Englishman would of a steak or sausage of horse-flesh, which Germans, like Belgians, never feel afraid of, but regard rather in the light of a delicacy. The rabbit, like the guinea-pig, is in Germany only a child's plaything.

—All the Paris journals have devoted several of their columns to a sketch of the life of Captain Speke, and pass the highest eulogiums on his character, acknowledging in strong terms the eminent services he rendered to science. In two of the papers the remark is made that the English public seem so entirely engrossed by the trial of Muller that they are almost oblivious of the death of their distinguished countryman, which, as is truly remarked, is not very creditable to their discernment.

—The Prefet de la Seine has given orders for the demolition of the narrowest and most ancient passage in Paris—Passage de Mousay—to permit of considerable additions being made to the Protestant schools attached to the Reliso des Billettes, one of the largest of the thirty-two Protestant places of worship in Paris. It was built on the site of the ancient Monastere des Billettes, some of the cloisters of which still remain attached to the present church.

—An earthquake was lately felt in the north of England. At Manchester it lasted two seconds, and was accompanied by a low rumbling noise. At Leeds, Skipton, Silsden, Rochdale, and other places the peculiar sensation resulting from the shock was felt. In some places persons were awoke by the general tremor, and various descriptions of the phenomenon are given, some comparing it to thunder felt but not heard, others to shaking, rocking, &c.

—An ecclesiastical commission has lately been held in Paris to decide on the increased tariff for the chairs hired to ladies in the churches and chapels of Paris, it having been proved to demonstration that in a space which, ten years ago, accommodated a hundred persons, but thirty-seven can now find sitting-room. Naturally an enormous deficit in the church revenue has been the result. The conclusion of the board of inquiry has been, that as one crinoline takes the place of three individuals, the rent of chairs ought to be raised in proportion. In a church in Alsace it has been already decreed that wearers of crinolines should pay one franc for low mass, and one and a half franc for grand mass.

—Red tape in England involves such official documents as the following, which was read at a late meeting of the Folkestone Town Council, in a case connected with the Cinque ports, of which Lord Palmerston is the Lord Warden:—"Right Worshipful Loving Brethren, Combarons, and Friends:—We send unto you, and so, nothing doubting of your care in the performance of the promises in every respect appertaineth, we commit you to God's protection and rest. From Hastings, the 5th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. Your very loving brethren, combarons, and friends, the Mayor, Alderman, and Council of the borough of Hastings."

—There is a trouble in the Grand Duchy of Baden between Church and State about a law relating to public schools. Even the Pope has interested himself in the matter, and has written a note about it, in which he declares that "he has learned, not without great trouble of spirit, from various reports, that in the Grand Duchy of Baden the directors of the public schools have prepared new decrees which tend in various ways to dangers in instruction and education, and from day to day lead more and more to alienation from the wholesome superintendence and care of the Catholic Church." There is, however, it is said, no fear that the Baden Government will be frightened from its enlightened procedure by all the influence which the clericals can bring to bear against it.

—During his visit to Copenhagen the Prince of Wales went to the opera with his wife and the royal family of Denmark. After the performance the royal cortege moved at a walking pace through a vast crowd of people; "and thus," says an eye-witness, "who seems to have been affected to the verge of snobbishness, "without a single soldier King Christian moved in the darkness of night slowly through the enormous masses of his subjects, and, without a thought of fear or suspicion, not only confided his own royal person to a body-guard of his people, but also trusted amongst over twenty thousand of his citizens the dearer beings who accompanied him, his Queen, his two lovely daughters, the heir of his hopes, the brother of his heart, and the guest son-in-law from the distant island, the heir and the pride of old England."

STANDING ARMIES OF EUROPE.—By the following table we see that in Europe alone no less than 4,694,000 men are employed as soldiers. The total annual cost of these establishments is not far from $425,000,000:—

Country.	*Population.*	*Army.*
Austria	35,000,000	476,000
Belgium	4,500,000	100,000
Denmark	2,600,000	23,000
France	35,000,000	750,000
Germany	45,000,000	631,072
Great Britain	28,800,000	148,000
Greece	1,000,000	18,000
Holland	3,300,000	57,000
Italy	21,800,000	300,000
Portugal	3,500,000	16,640
Prussia	18,400,000	208,000
Russia	73,900,000	1,200,000
Spain	16,300,000	151,000
Sweden and Norway	5,000,000	156,000
Switzerland	2,500,000	339,000
Turkey	35,000,000	459,000
Total	326,600,000	4,694,000

Cannibalism in Europe and Australia

LOVE AND SUPERSTITION.

The German papers publish a frightful story about a man named Conrad, who murdered a widow while she was on a religious pilgrimage in Bohemia:—

"When charged with the perpetration of the murder he at once confessed his guilt with the utmost readiness and indifference, and took the police to his lodging, where he gave up to them the clothes he had stripped from the murdered woman, with her umbrella, and five florins in money. He was immediately taken before the local magistrate, and then made the fullest confession of his crime, relating its most horrifying details with the greatest coolness. According to his own account, he wished to marry a young woman to whom he was engaged, and intended to gain his living for the future by the help of a barrel-organ, for which, however, the license was refused, as the police would not give him the certificate of good conduct requisite in such cases in Austria. Hereupon his 'bride' deserted him and married another, and his thoughts were now only bent on vengeance. In this state of mind he went out towards Quinau at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, and resolved to murder the first woman he met, whoever she might be. Chance brought the aged widow Conrad across his path shortly after he set out, and he at once compelled her to go with him into a lonely part of the forest, where, after committing violence on her, he took her life by throttling her with his hands. She died in three minutes. He next stripped her to the skin, cut off various parts of her body, as above particularized, and carried the fragments of human flesh, together with her clothes, the umbrella, and five florins with him to his lodging. The next day—and this is the most hideous part of his story—he boiled the human flesh with some potatoes, and consumed the whole of it, with the exception of the fat, which he skimmed from his cannibal stew and poured into a bottle. The latter he put in his pocket, and then went coolly to his work as usual, which he pursued until his arrest took place, three days subsequently. The remains of the unfortunate woman were interred in the churchyard of Komotau, almost all the inhabitants turning out to follow in the procession. Her murderer was escorted to the prison of Knaben, where he now awaits his trial."

An Australian paper gives some particulars about the feats of a party of four hundred of the Misli tribe:—

"Our informant states that on the occasion of his visit they were celebrating the victory of the day before by broiling the carcase of a defunct Misli, who had met with the severe misfortune of having a native spear driven through his heart. The cannibals like their meat underdone. They are dainty epicures. The deceased wretch was disemboweled, in the first place, and his entrails placed in a 'dilly bag,' which was immediately shouldered by a native hag. A fire was then kindled, and the body was thrown thereon. After frizzling for a few minutes, a common descent was made upon it—a cannibal scramble, in fact. The carcase was severed into fifty parts, and in its raw condition was devoured without the slightest affectation or sympathy, nausea, shame, or indignation. The bones were picked very clean, and the result was a splendid skeleton."

A BAD ATTEMPT BY A BEGINNER.—Q. When is a ship's sail most fit to be sold in a linen-draper's shop? A. When it is torn to ribbons.

A SCOTCH WIDOW.—The clerk of a large parish not five miles from Bridgenorth, Scotland, perceiving a female crossing a churchyard, in a widow's garb, with a watering can and bundle, had the curiosity to follow her; and he discovered her to be Mrs. Smith, whose husband had not long been interred. The following conversation took place:—"Ah, Mrs. Smith, what are you doing with your watering-an?" "Why, Mr. Prince, I have begged a few hay seeds, which I have in my bundle, and am going to sow them upon my poor husband's grave, and have brought a little water with me to make them spring." "You have no occasion to do that, as the grass will soon grow upon it," replied the clerk. "Ah, Mr. Prince, that may be; but do you not know my husband, who lies now here, made me promise him, on his death-bed, I would never marry again till the grass had grown over his grave? and, having a good offer made me, I dinna wish to break my word, or be kept as I am."

—Jeremiah H. Ellsworth, of Avon, Me., committed suicide a few days ago, because he had made a poor trade in swapping farms.

—Just as the cheering news from the elections reached the village of Acton, Massachusetts, last Wednesday, a large American eagle, of fine plumage, perched upon the top of the flag-staff which projects twenty-five feet above the capstone of the Davis Monument, a granite shaft of seventy-five feet, in the centre of the village.

—The draft in Ohio and Indiana played strange freaks. Of a family in the Sixth District of Ohio, four sons were chosen, and their nearest neighbors in all directions escaped. In one instance a preacher and his next-door neighbor were caught at the same time. In Colerain township the only son of a widowed mother, and the brother of four sisters, was drawn, while the two sons of a family next adjoining escaped.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Robert P. King,
2. G. Mortteen Coates,
3. Henry Pleasants,
4. William H. Kern,
5. Barton H. Jenks,
6. Charles M. Runk,
7. Robert Parke,
8. William Taylor,
9. John A. Hiestand,
10. Richard H. Cheyell,
11. Edward Halliday,
12. Charles F. Read,
13. Elias W. Hale,
14. Charles H. Shriner,
15. John Weiser,
16. David McConnaughy,
17. David W. Woods,
18. Isaac Benson,
19. John Patton,
20. Samuel B. Dise,
21. Everard Bierer,
22. John P. Penney,
23. Ebenezer M. Jenkin,
24. John W. Blanchard.

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON,
CHAIRMAN.

9-8

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

NOTICE.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

NOTICE.
THE CITY BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the City Bank have this day voted to become such an association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.
KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Kensington Bank in the county of Philadelphia, have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-22 C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

NOTICE.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

NOTICE.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

For further particulars Stockholders can apply to

10-21-30t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

NOTICE.
BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Commerce have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the banking house, in the city of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:—

Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have procured the written authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Bank to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States to change and convert the said Bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking; therefore,

Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an Association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864. And the name of the said national association shall be THE PENN NATIONAL BANK. And the Directors of the said Bank are hereby author

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

LOOK AFTER THE SOLDIERS.

The Democratic majority on the home vote in this State is ciphered up to SIX votes. There were over sixteen thousand Union men in the State entitled to vote who did not go to the polls on the 11th instant. So the election went by default on that day. The State was "lost on the home vote," says the New York *Tribune*, "through too much confidence of success." It may be lost to us in November in the same way if we do not go to work in earnest, and endeavor to persuade every man to do his duty. Nearly twenty-five thousand Union soldiers from our State have failed to exercise the right of suffrage because of the remissness of their friends at the North in failing to send them the necessary papers, poll-books, tickets, and regulations. The Democrats are making the most desperate efforts to carry Pennsylvania in November. Of course they cannot do this, but they may "run the vote close" again, and this is discreditable to our party—to the Union. By a little extra exertion and watchfulness, aided by GRANT, SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, we may carry the State by at least forty thousand majority; and if the soldiers' vote is thoroughly polled, we can do better than this.

DESPERATION OF THE SOUTH—PROPOSED CONSCRIPTION OF SLAVES.

The Southerners have said more than once, since the war began, that they would, in a certain contingency, set their slaves free. They did not distinctly state the contingency upon the happening of which they would adopt the policy of emancipation. But it was evident enough to any intelligent mind that the only condition on which the institution of slavery in the South would be formally and deliberately abolished was that of securing the success of the Rebellion, in the event of the failure of every and all other means.

That the South would ever willingly part with the "institution" while it was possible to save it short of sacrificing the South itself, no man of common-sense supposed. But strong as always has been the attachment of the Southern slaveholders to slavery, their repugnance to being conquered in this war for their independence of the National Government is even stronger. Certain Southern papers have repeatedly declared, within the last two years, that rather than be overcome by the armies of the North, and reduced by force of arms to return under the jurisdiction of a Government against which they revolted, and of which they have freely avowed their hate, the so-called Confederate Government would proclaim the emancipation of the negroes.

When, therefore, the Southern press and statesmen begin to adopt measures with a view to enlist the slaves in the Southern army, on the condition of their manumission, it may be safely inferred that the Rebellion has reached that last desperate extremity which alone could compel the people of the South to give up the very interest to save which they commenced the insurrection. They have made up their minds that whatever may be the result of the Presidential election in the loyal States, the war is to go on to the end of either their subjugation or independence; and taking that portentous view of the situation, they see that they must prepare to meet the issue by drawing on all the reserved resources yet remaining to them.

It must go hard with the proud and imperious lords of thousands of broad acres, tilled by their predial serfs, to give up that cherished corner-stone and attribute of aristocratic society; but the sacrifice, it seems, must be made under the severe pressure of the war, and the fact that the proposition to abandon it is now being seriously discussed and recommended in the leading Southern journals, is an incontrovertible proof that the Rebellion is pushed to its extremest necessity.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 18th inst., is a long and earnest editorial, openly advocates the conscription for military service of a large proportion of the slaves in the South, and says that it learns that "the planters in "the extreme Southern States favor the "proposition, while some have signified their "readiness to free five, ten, or fifteen of their "slaves if they will enter the army." In urging the measure the *Enquirer* uses the following language:—

"The result of the late election is still in doubt, "and whether LINCOLN or MCCLELLAN will be "elected it is yet impossible to determine; but "there is no uncertainty as to the question of "carrying on the war. Whether LINCOLN or "MCCLELLAN be the next President, the voice, "and the almost unanimous voice, of that people "is for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The "duty of preparing to meet that issue will be "before the approaching session of the Confede"rate Congress; that body will have before it, "for consideration, the ways and means, as well "of men as of money, for carrying on the war "on our part.

"The war-cry of the enemy, '*no parley with rebellion in the field—no compromise with slavery in the readjustment*,' fully informs our people that, in plain vernacular, the whites of those States are to be subjugated to slavery, and their slaves reduced to the miserable condition of Yankee free negroes. This is the view of the people among our enemies, and this will be the result of the war, whether settled by LINCOLN or MCCLELLAN, if the people of these States permit themselves to be conquered.

"The conscription of negroes should be accompanied with freedom and the privilege of remaining in the States. This is no part of abolitionism, it is the exercise by the master of the unquestionable right of manumission; it is remunerating those who defend our cause with the privilege of freedom. Nor should this important subject be prejudiced with questions about putting the negro on an equality with our friends, brothers, and fathers. Many of the soldiers in their childhood were fondled and nursed by faithful negro nurses, and yet no question of equality was ever raised. Many a man has manumitted slaves without ever being subjected to the suspicion of being an abolitionist.

"The issues involved in this war are too exalted in their importance and character for us to permit them to be compromised by being degraded to a question of property. The liberty and freedom of ourselves and of our children, the nationality of our country, the right of enjoying any kind of property, the houses over our heads, and the very graves of our children and friends, are involved in the struggle. Failure makes slaves of all, white and black; robs all of property, real and personal; divides our lands among our conquerors, who will plough up the very graves of our dead as fertilized ground for making money. We have in our midst a half million of fighting material which is property—shall we use that property for the common cause? Justice and sound policy demand that we make freemen of those who fight for freedom."

This is pretty plain talk, and nothing but the direst exigency could have drawn it forth from one of the bitterest and most tenacious organs of the Rebellion in the whole South.

Whether the policy suggested will be adopted or not, the bare advocacy of it by the leading journal of the Rebel Government at Richmond goes far to annul all the violent denunciations uttered in the South against the action of the National Administration in employing negroes in the army; while the argument of the Richmond paper that freedom should be given to the colored soldier who enlists to fight for Southern independence, fully warrants that proclamation of President LINCOLN which promises liberty to the whole colored population in this country, on the condition that the negroes should aid the Government in crushing out the Rebellion.

SOME THINGS WHICH WE NEGLECT.

It is important that our merchants and manufacturers should think more of the value to their interests of making themselves and their city more familiarly and more widely known throughout the Union. One means of accomplishing this object is for the heads or leading members of our business houses to travel more in other States. This is a highly necessary duty, in its relation to the trade of the city. Our citizens who have business connections in the various States, and who desire to extend them, could not adopt a more effectual mode of both spreading intelligence of their city and multiplying the number of their customers, than by making once or twice a year excursions into the interior, and mingling freely and sociably with the people. The Bostonians and the New Yorkers are especially shrewd in this matter, and they have reaped the advantage of their sagacity in the wide and profitable extension of their commercial relations.

But there is another means which the merchants of Boston and New York have used with signal success in spreading their trade connections. They have built up, supported, and contributed largely to circulate, far beyond their own borders, a commercial press. It is constantly remarked that a Philadelphia newspaper is rarely to be seen in the towns of distant States, while those of Boston and New York are distributed and read in all sections of the country. It is a fact worthy of serious consideration, that the vast foreign public, which derives its chief knowledge of the great commercial centres of the Union through their commercial press, do not possess that medium of learning and appreciating the condition and character of Philadelphia.

Those of our journals which most faithfully represent the trade, the industry, and the general interests and sentiments of the city, should not only be widely circulated throughout the States, but our merchants should so employ their advertising columns as to render them completely reflective of the metropolitan spirit, magnitude, wealth, and activity of the place. By this sort of policy they could be made the best and most impressive representatives of our prosperity, enterprise, and resources. Newspapers may be considered as mirrors, in which the features of a society are broadly and strongly displayed.

Strangers at a distance may discern in them the varied activities and pursuits of a community, its multifarious proclivities and concerns, its distinctions of classes and callings, its intellectual and moral temper and cultivation, the physical and social communications which connect it with the outward world, the financial wealth that moves the vast machinery of its labor, enterprise, and commerce, the extent of its population and territory, the number and nature of its internal improvements, the multiplicity of its shipping, the ports with which it is in established intercourse, the commodities that reach it from transmarine shores, the supplies that are poured into it from domestic sources, and, in short, all that constitutes or exhibits the civilization, thrift, and capabilities of the emporium.

It is with this view of the utility of the newspaper that the merchants, bankers, manufacturers, mechanics, professional men, and tradesmen of all sorts, in Boston and New York, employ the pages of their local journals to express to millions of people thousands of miles off what their store signs, and the goods exposed at their shop windows and on their shelves and counters, express to the population immediately around them. Thus they spread a knowledge of their individual business character; they convey an idea of the aggregate commercial resources of their city; and they attract custom from all quarters to which they extend the fame of their market. The money expended in newspaper advertising, and in extending the circulation of their local newspaper press, is well and safely invested. It is repaid ultimately with an enormous interest. It performs the double service of benefiting the business men individually, and of promoting the fortunes of the community in which they dwell. This matter is, as we have said, deserving of serious and immediate attention.

OUR FINANCES IN EUROPE.

The Governments of Europe are showing unwonted interest in our national finances and revenue policy, applying directly by their official functionaries to ours for the fullest information that can be obtained. Some months since Michel Chevalier, a member of the French Emperor's Council, Senator-negotiator of the late Anglo-French treaty of commerce, and a well-known author on political economy, intending a modification of the French banking system, asked and obtained from Secretary Chase all his reports, with the laws and the progress of our new national banking system, as well as the best exhibits which the official publications afford of our State banks, intimating a decided leaning towards the system introduced by Mr. Chase.

More recently the new King of Wurtemberg and the Royal Bank of Stuttgard have asked of the Treasury Department a statement of the national and of the several loyal State debts; and within a few days Earl Russell, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, applies to our Secretary of State for detailed information with respect to our system of taxation, National, State, and Municipal; distinguishing in each case the direct, indirect, and miscellaneous, and all the classes of subjects upon which they are levied, with the laws and regulations of this branch of our financial system, for the purpose of reporting it for the use of his own Government.

The calls for authentic information from France and Germany we understand to have been already answered. The State Department will as soon as possible respond to Earl Russell, and it may be expected that the authoritative publicity which will be given to our affairs, derived from these documents, will go far to put us and our affairs rightly and truly before the people of Europe. It would be exceedingly desirable to have a similar expose of the revenues, debts, and resources of the Rebel States and of the Confederacy, just to compare their pecuniary with their political independence. They are, probably, on a par just now, and equally ready for footing up.

The last we heard of the Confederate debt, from a "reliable gentleman," was their Secretary Memminger's report to the Rebel Congress, in which he put the total for the 1st of July last, exclusive of foreign loans and of lumping (guess that an additional hundred millions of Treasury notes had been issued "since the date of the above schedule"), at fourteen hundred and twenty-seven millions four hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars. How much it has grown since, with all army supplies at thirty times their gold prices, there are no means of guessing and no particular interest in knowing.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1·50 per share.

This Company own one of the most valuable land and lease in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about forty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"OIL STOCKS.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Girard Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in the vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

HARTLEY—WALTON.—On the 20th instant by the Rev. Geo. A. Tarbert, Mr. JOSEPH HARTLEY to Miss ELIZA A. WALTON, both of this city. (Delaware papers please copy.)

HILL—CHAPIN.—On Tuesday, October 18th, by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Boardman, WILLIAM HILL, and ANNIE M. CHAPIN, daughter of Mr. William Chapin, all of this city.

HOOD—CARLILE.—On the 12th instant, at the Church of the Advent, by the Rev. John W. Claston, WILLIAM H. HOOD to MAGGIE E. CARLILE, both of Philadelphia. No cards.

KULP—STEWART.—At Lackawanna, Tuesday, Oct. 4th A. D. 1864, by the Rev. R. Nelson, D. D. GEO. B. KULP, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, to MARY T., eldest daughter of Mr. John Stewart, of the former place.

MAGARGE—RIDGWAY.—On Fifth day evening, Tenth month, 20th 1864 at the residence of the bride's father, by Friend's ceremony, in the presence of Mayor Henry, EDWARD MAGARGE to SARAH W. RIDGWAY daughter of Thomas Ridgway, all of this city.

SILENCE—LOUGHRIDGE.—On the 6th instant, at the Presbyterian Church, Dunwood Ireland by the Rev. Wm. Neill, assisted by the Rev. H. Hanna, ROBERT SILENCE, M. D., of the Twenty-third Bengal Infantry, to ANNA SINCLAIR, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Loughridge, of Philadelphia.

WILSON—AUSTIN.—October 20th, by Rev. Charles Hill, Mr. JOHN WILSON to Miss ANNIE E. AUSTIN, both of Newark, Del. [Wilmington papers please copy.]

ZECHTEL.—On the 4th instant, at Richmond, Va., in the 63d year of his age, JACOB H. ZECHTEL, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa.

Died.

COOPER.—On the morning of Thursday, October 20th, OSCAR VAN TASSEL, only son of William P. and Elizabeth B. Cooper, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1518 N. Twentieth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery, Frankford.

FLANAGAN.—At Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, the 19th instant, ANNA D., daughter of PATRICK and ANN FLANAGAN, in the 20th year of her age.

Also, on the 20th instant, ANNA D., wife of Robert L. and Sarah D. Flanagan, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, N. W. corner of Second and State streets, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Ebenezer Church (Methodist Episcopal), Third street.

GUYL.—On the evening of the 21st inst., in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. ANN GUYL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Mr. W. Heil, No. 525 Wood street, on Monday afternoon, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock.

JACK.—At Wilmington, Del., October, 19th, 1864, of typhoid pneumonia, ANDREW JACK, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 3 Market street, Wilmington, Del., this day, October 22d, at 11 o'clock A. M.

KEIM.—On the 21st instant, MILTON BLEU, infant son of William and Harriet Keim, aged 1 year and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 30 Pine street, South Camden, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Philadelphia papers please copy.]

LELAR.—On the morning of the 21st instant, GUSTAVUS B. LELAR, Battery B, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, son of Captain Henry Lelar, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends of the family and the members of his Company in the city, are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 327 Lombard street, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

McCAFFERY.—On the 20th instant, CECILIA McCAFFERY in the 24th year of her age.

The friends and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 105 S. Front street, above Master, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MURRAY.—On the 20th instant, MARGARET, daughter of Bridget and the late Thomas Murray, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, 7 Seventy-fourth street below Pine, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

STRATTON.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH STRATTON in the 65th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, rear of No. 105 Vanhorn street, on Sunday, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—On the 19th instant, of wounds received at the battle of Deep Bottom, Va., PAUL A. SMITH, Color Bearer of Company A, One hundred-and-thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 22d year of his age, eldest son of George M. and Matilda Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of his regiment (Fifty-sixth), are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, DeKalb street, Bridgeport, Montgomery county, on Sunday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock.

STOCKER.—Was wounded, on the 19th day of August, at the battle of Deep Bottom, Va., and died on the 12th day of the same month, at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sergeant JOSEPH M. STOCKER, of Company M, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry, while nobly defending the flag of his country, in the 25th year of his age, the beloved son of John and Margaret Stocker.

WATSON.—On the 19th instant, JAMES W. TSON, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family; also the members of Rockcroft Lodge, No. 153, A. Y. M., of Manayunk, and the Fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1816 Fenton street this day, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Philadelphia Cemetery.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MORAVIAN CHAPEL, SIXTH AND GIRARD Avenue.—Rev. H. S. HOFFMAN, Tomorrow, P. M., 3½—Moderate Dealing: Its Principles and Tendencies.

LECTURE ON THE BOOK OF JOSHUA, BY CLARKE CAMPBELL, at SPRING GARDEN HALL (D. V.) this Evening.

BANCROFT STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. MEADE and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor.

WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, SEVENTEENTH Street, above Columbia avenue. Divine service every Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock.

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. Mr. WILLIS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPRING GARDEN HALL.—MR. JAMES INGLIS will D. V. preach to-morrow evening, SPRING GARDEN and THIRTEENTH Streets.

THE REV. GEO. W. STILEY WILL PREACH in the Second Congregational Church, EIGHTH and GREEN Streets, on Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—To-morrow being the fourth Sunday of the month, the afternoon service will be omitted. Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

REDDING, SIXTEENTH AND COATES.—Rev. A. MASSIP, to-morrow 10½; Rev. Mr. AMES, of the Christian Commission, at 7½. Social meeting to-night at 7½.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. W. J. BUDDINGTON, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach at CONCERT HALL, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free to all.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH STREET, below Union.—On October 23.—Rev. CHARLES J. LITTLE will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. JOHN ALLEN in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

GOSPEL.—WHAT IS THE GOSPEL OF Christ, and what do Ministers preach when they preach the Gospel of Christ." Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS on this subject, to-morrow at 3½ P. M. Church, BROAD and SANSOM Streets.

WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, COLUMBIA Avenue and SEVENTEENTH St.—Preaching to-morrow afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES V. MITCHELL. All cordially invited. Sabbath school at 2 o'clock.

REV. S. A. WILLIS, D. D., OF BROOKLYN New York, will preach in the First Reformed Dutch Church, corner SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

LECTURE ON "THE MISSION AND CHARACTER of Woman," by Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., at Calvary Baptist Church, FIFTH Street, below Carpenter, Tuesday, Oct. 25 at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

MEDIATION OF CHRIST.—TWENTIETH Sermon of series, by T. H. STOCKTON Sabbath Afternoon, 3½ o'clock, at ELEVENTH and WOOD. Subject, "Restoration of the Jews." At 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. CORNELL. Subject, "The Wise Woman." All invited.

BROAD STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of BROAD and CHRISTIAN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ by Rev. G. G. SMITH; 7½, by Rev. THOMAS HANSA, an Indian. Experience meeting, 3½ P. M. Interesting exhibition next Wednesday night, 7½ o'clock.

INSTALLATION OF REV. EDWARD HAWES as Pastor of the Central Congregational Church, will take place at CONCERT HALL, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25th, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. E. S. RIDE, D. D., of Boston. Rev. Drs. BUELLINGTON and STORRS, of Brooklyn, will take part in the services.

PHILADELPHIA TRACT AND MISSION Society.—The sixty-sixth meeting in behalf of this Society will be held in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, CHESNUT, near Eighteenth street, on Sabbath evening, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. E. KEDDY, D. D., Rev. J. W. MEARS, Rev. W. M. CORNELL, L. L. D., and Rev. H. F. BURN, will take part in the exercises. Collection will be taken up to aid this Society.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation.—The regular Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held in their rooms on MONDAY next, October 24, at 7½ P. M., to which ladies are respectfully invited. The Rev. O. S. SENTER will deliver an Essay on "Temperance." Question for discussion:—"Can those who conduct business in accordance with the teachings of the Bible acquire wealth as successfully, all else being equal, as those who disregard those teachings?" The election of officers to serve for the next year will take place. There will be vocal and instrumental music by an efficient choir. 10-21-2t

P. S.—Old Velvet Bonnets made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY.

WINDOW SHADES.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

COURTNEY & WILLITTS.

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Also, Dining-room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-19-mths-2m

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Raspberry Catawba Sparkling WINE;

A MOST DELICIOUS DRINK.

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LOOK AND LIVE; A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseases conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, decaying 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, nervousness, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, roving pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

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Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by fearless, excessive, or solitary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the leg and back, weakness of the loins, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost innumerous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never fail in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department. Consultation free.

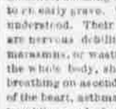
PROF. C. B. BOLLES, Lecturer.

PHYSICIANS.

W. B. Brown, M. D., P. Shedd, M. D., S. W. Beckwith, M. D.

Address all letters to Dr. W. B. BROWN, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 10-4-2m

Burglar Alarm Telegraph—The Public are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other telegraphs only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room the moment he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.



JOHN A. MURPHEY, No. 512 CHESNUT Street.

Pianos! Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

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I WILL OFFER MY ENTIRE STOCK OF LACE CURTAINS AT FORTY PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN, SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL, MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

LILLIE'S CHILL'D-IRON SAFE STILL THE MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

The Enemy Dare Not Attack.

BY THE RULE AS ESTABLISHED IN THE CODE OF HONOR, HE MUST BE PRONOUNCED "NO GENTLEMAN."

TO THE PUBLIC.

We notice in the Philadelphia "Bulletin" of the 10th and 11th inst., and other newspapers of later date, an article headed "Philadelphia against the World," and although without signature, its personality, its *false statements*, and *bad English* clearly establish its paternity—David Evans, thou art the man.

We understand the rule to be, as established in the code of honor, that the man who lays down the gauge or makes the challenge, if taken up or accepted by his opponent, is bound to meet him honorably and fairly, or ever after to be pronounced no gentleman, and to be considered as unworthy of notice. The writer has voluntarily placed himself in just this position, and we now say that he is entirely beneath our notice, and we pronounce him "no gentleman."

First. He stated that Lillie's Safe was neither fire nor burglar-proof. Second. He challenged anybody to test Evans & Watson's Safe with Lillie's, at the same time stating how he should open Lillie's, as he said, to show his sincerity. Third. He stated he could open any of Lillie's Safes in use in two hours, specifying a number of Bank Safes, and others.

We have publicly accepted all these propositions fairly and squarely on his own terms, the conditions being equal as a fire-proof, and giving him one-half more than he asked, or than we asked to open Evans & Watson's, besides offering to place any amount up to $5000 as a forfeiture against a like amount, as he might elect. This is no, all; we have called upon him to test Lillie's Safes entirely at our risk, merely to try his *sincerity* and *honesty* in making his statements; but he has neither come forward like an honest man to prove his assertions by a test, nor has he made any response to any of our propositions. Therefore, we have the right to say he is "*no gentleman*" by the rule, and were it not for the false statements in the article referred to, we should now pass him be unnoticed.

This article says in substance Evans & Watson have received Lillie's cast iron Humbug from a bank at Milford; that it had been robbed; that it cost $100; that it was guaranteed Lillie's best Bank Safe; and calls upon bankers and others to examine it, etc.

This Safe was a No. 4 Mercantile Safe, and not a Bank Safe at all. The cash price at the time it was sold was $270. The Safe was sold some four years since by a traveling agent to a man who gave his note at four months for $300, which note he has never paid, and the President now says the man was the agent of the bank to buy the Safe. The purchaser knew it was not a Bank Safe, and did not buy it as such, and the President ought to know it; for a short time before the purchase he called on the agent at Philadelphia, and was shown both Mercantile and Bank Safes, and was offered a regular Bank Safe, two inches thick, and much larger than the one purchased for $450, ten per cent. off. Now, if the bank paid their agent $300, supposing it to be a Bank Safe, they were both *duped* and *swindled*, while we were only swindled. As to the robbery, it is a fact well understood and admitted in Milford, that three scientific burglars worked on that Safe during Saturday night and Sunday up to about 10 o'clock P. M., to grind a hole through the door in front of the lock (the only practicable way to operate on Lillie's Safe). A piece of the door near the lock was afterwards tried by the satisfied safe in Milford with an upright drill, and pronounced the roughly drill proof (this piece of the door can be seen at No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street). The directors and officers of the bank admitted the door to be all that it could be for its thickness, but the President wanted a No. 2 National bank Safe, worth $1,000, in exchange even for the old one, saying that David Evans had been to Milford and had offered to exchange even for Evans & Watson's Bank Safe, for which they asked about the same price, and as our agent declined to accept that liberal proposition, the bank took Evans & Watson's, supposing, we presume, their security to be increased, and in this respect they are as badly duped, or more so now, than they were by the agent in the first instance.

As to the examination of this Safe, we join with the writer, and request all interested in Safes to look at the hardness of the iron in the door that was ground through, its thickness and solidity, as compared with a door of Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe, which is sold at about the same price, of same size, and offered as a substitute. Next, if you will call on our Agent, No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street, you can see Evans & Watson's Safe that was opened by one of the Rebels at Gettysburg, with an old axe, by cutting out a top panel in less than five minutes, and robbed. Then, if you will go to Mr. JOHN Q. WILLIAMS, No. 108 S. FOURTH Street, Conveyancer, you can see Evans & Watson's No. 7½ Safe, price $240, that has just been opened by a German locksmith in about twenty minutes, by drilling a small hole through the door, in front of the lock, breaking a thin chilled-iron plate between the door and lock, and by disarranging a small portion of the lock the door was opened without powder, and in a way entirely practical for a burglar. After these examinations, we think you will be fully prepared to appreciate the difference between a safe that takes three scientific burglars thirty hours to open, using powder at that, and a Safe that takes one man about twenty minutes to open without noise or powder.

We do not say that a hole cannot be got through chilled iron, but we do say it is more difficult, and takes longer to grind a hole through chilled iron than any other metal now in use. We say further, that there never has been a two-inch Bank Safe robbed made under Lillie's patent. At the same time we admit that the 1½ inch Mercantile Safe may be ground through, giving scientific burglars thirty to thirty-six hours to do it. We say, also, that two hours is an abundance of time to get into the best common Bank Safe made on the principle of Evans & Watson's, with plates riveted together; that the outer and inner doors can be dissected and taken apart in less time than that even.

We will say further, that we will furnish a duplicate of the Safe opened at Milford, if any responsible man, who is "*a gentleman*," will furnish one of Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe now in use, even the one furnished the Milford Bank; and we will put up a responsible sum against an equal amount, that two men shall open the Evans & Watson Safe sooner, and in a way practical for the burglar, than any two men can grind a hole through Lillie's Safe in front of the lock, which is the only practical way to open it, and this is only 1½ inch thick, while our bank Safes have four to six inches in thickness, including inside burglars.

One word more:—If the Bank of Milford has purchased the Bank Safe, which was offered the President for $405 cash, the robbery would undoubtedly have been prevented. The attempt to rob the West Philadelphia Trust Fund, which had the same size Bank Safe, probably by same or all of the same parties, and the entire failure, under the same favorable circumstances for the burglars, proves this most conclusively. One other fact it may be proper to notice. The public have so much confidence in Lillie's Safe that even bankers have purchased of the common Office Safe, and have been in the habit of leaving it alone from Saturday to Monday in a close office with large amounts, while it has been almost the universal custom with bankers not to trust the common best Bank Safe without a watchman; and even with this precaution robberies are constant. As we said in a previous article we say now, to convince intelligent men, that 1-16 to 1-12 inch sheet iron is as good a protection against either fire or burglary as 1½ to 2-inch chilled iron; the writer has got a hard road to travel, and the greater his efforts the rougher he will find the road.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON. M. C. SADLER, Agent, No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

GERMANTOWN—BARGAIN, IF SOLD this Fall.

A Stone Rough-cast RESIDENCE, situate on Green, near Johnson street; under drainage.

Stone Stable, Ice House, and every convenience.

Lot 126 feet front by 115 feet.

Will sell with a part of the Lot.

Terms accommodating.

Inquire on the premises. 10-22-2t* A. RICHARDSON.

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REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT. NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT. NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT. FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION. FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION. FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION. CONTAINS $5,

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE SOUTHERN PEACE PRINCIPLE.

From the Times.

None of the Northern "peace men," so called, can desire peace more strongly than we do, provided it does not endanger the nation. The man who wants this bloodshed continued one day beyond an actual national necessity is a criminal before high Heaven. It is the solemn duty of every Northern man to understand precisely what this necessity is, and where it stops. To understand this, it must be known what the Southern peace principle is. Is it one that can safely be accepted?

We extract from the Richmond papers two letters on the subject of peace, one written by Herschel V. Johnson, formerly candidate for Vice-President on the Douglas ticket, now a State Senator of Georgia in the Rebel Congress, the other from W. W. Boyce, formerly Representative in our Congress, and now in the Rebel Congress from South Carolina. Every thoughtful man will read them with great interest.

The one comes from an original opponent of secession, belonging to the A. H. Stephens' class of Southern publicmen; the other from an original advocate of secession, and always a disciple of John C. Calhoun. The one was a true representative of the Georgia, the other of the South Carolina school of politics. Both productions are dispassionate and able; both express a most earnest desire for peace; and both come substantially to the same conclusion.

Mr. Boyce, in his letter to Jeff. Davis, says:—"Our policy is to give this party (that of the Chicago platform) all the capital we can. You should, therefore, at once declare your willingness to an armistice, and a convention of all the States, in *their sovereign capacity*, to enter upon the subject of peace." Mr. Johnson also goes for a convention, founded on the basis of State sovereignty, and sums up by saying:—"The President of the Confederate States never uttered anything more true than when he said, to the unofficial messenger of President Lincoln, that 'we are not fighting for slavery, but for the right of self-government.'"

There is an absolute agreement in both with the position of Mr. Stephens, that the basis of the convention must be the "sovereignty, the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the States." Now it is precisely this stand of Southern peace men which makes it impossible for true national men of the North to meet them. To go into convention with them on this ground would require the sacrifice of the Union at the very gate. It is just as Mr. Boyce says:—"A convention of States in their sovereign capacity is the highest acknowledgment of the principle of State rights." We can make no such acknowledgment. It is incompatible with every principle of true nationality. It is not only contrary to the "more perfect Union" formed by our fathers, but to any Union worthy of the name. It would be restoring the old confederation, "a rope of sand," from which nothing was realized but weakness and endless confusion.

Even supposing that the result of the convention should be a return of the Southern States to the Union in its present form, the Union would have lost its vital national essence. "The highest acknowledgment of the principles of State rights" would be making it, in very fact, the mere federation which Mr. Calhoun contended it was meant to be. The national men of the country always have resisted, and always will resist, any such surrender of the essential principle of our Government. They mean to bequeath to their posterity the same national birthright they received from their fathers; and they will fight this war through to the bitter end rather than barter it away for the sake of peace. All other questions in controversy sink into insignificance before this. It is, in truth, the only vital concern at stake.

The Chicago platform declares for an "ultimate convention." It does not specify that this should be a convention under the Federal Constitution; and the fair inference from the silence is, that the same sort of sovereign States convention is meant by these Northern peace men that is insisted upon with such tenacity by the Southern peace men. It is the foremost offense of the platform—that which above all makes its acceptance by loyal men an absolute impossibility. In fidelity to the old Union, they can no more recognize this sovereign independence of the States, than they can the sovereign independence of the Confederacy itself.

If any Southern State sincerely wants peace with the Federal Government, the way is open. Its people have but to express, through their official organs, their readiness to submit to the Federal Constitution and the laws made in accordance therewith, to receive immunity and protection. The Government has neither the power nor the will to retard or to degrade a State in that attitude. It would in such a faith and glad heart welcome any such State, and, in conjunction with Congress, would adjust all questions growing out of the war, concerning its people, in a liberal spirit. The only subjugation it seeks for is the conquest of rebellion. If the Rebellion chooses to conquer itself, by converting itself into Constitutional obedience, there is no longer either a war for subjugation, or any war at all.

THEY VOTE AS THEY FIGHT, AND THEY FIGHT NOBLY.

From the Tribune.

All honor to the soldiers in the trenches—endless honors, unceasing respect to the brave rank and file that hug Richmond in their death-grip! They vote as they fight, and they fight like gods.

This is October, and the rains of autumn have filled the rifle-pits. The alternate use of the tin cup to bail water and hold coffee, has abated the flood in the house of the soldier on picket and in the trenches. But the mud remains with him, and he stands in it, and he sits in it, and he leans on it, and he kneels in it. A new creation of man out of clay—this soldier is mud from his boots to his cap, his face is mud, his hands are mud, all but his musket is mud—all save his musket and the heart and brain of him.

'Tis cold in the rifle-pits, and in the trenches, and in the shelter-tents. The earth is wet, the wind is in the North, the sky is gray—and the improvidence imposed by forced marches in a summer campaign in a hot climate, has left upon the bloody trail of our conquered advance into Virginia the overcoats and flannel drawers and shirts of an army. The third foe, cold, attacks our dear brother in front of Richmond but does not abate his port, does not bend his spirit. He scrapes the mud off him with a stick, from a Saxon and a soldierly instinct, takes furtively into his bosom, as an unlawful nestling, the passing thought of the fireside at home, and wife, mother, children, and worshipful sisters, sighs as he dismisses it, and locks his jaws with the clench of duty, and faces towards Richmond with a face cut out of determined bronze.

You idealists who rummage the Mediterranean lumber-rooms of art for the bust of Hannibal as the type of the soldier, go to the Army of the Potomac and see one hundred thousand greater than he. Every one of them is a volunteer. They sleep in the mud, they eat in the mud, they watch in the mud, they fight in the mud, not from the necessity which rakes into the ranks the armies of Europe, but from the divine impulse which devotes men to duty. They shiver in this northern autumnal wind, counting the days to the coming of the paymaster and measuring their separation from better and warmer clothing, but never counting the cost of their service of their country, and never measuring their distance from death.

They contracted, three years ago, two years ago, one year ago, to die for freedom, and they stand in front of Richmond, ready to fulfil the demi-godlike agreement, of their own free wills, and without duress. And all along behind them to the Rapidan is a line of mounds covering men just like them, who fought through a gauntlet of death that would have licked up the armies of Napoleon as fast as he could have raised them, and would have prevented History to the conquerors and the conquered of Waterloo.

Demigod-like, indeed, they are—these soldiers in the ranks of our armies. They fight and they vote. They handle the bullet with the right hand—with the left the ballot. They make war; in the same moment they make government. They fire into the breasts of a soldiery employed to destroy their country; before biting the cartridges for the next loading of their pieces they, with the sovereign power which is theirs, turn and appoint a civil administration for the United States of America for a period of four years. Oh! how in measure and compare with one of those muddy, clay-smutched, water-soaked men, smelling of powder, and leaning on his musket, and declaring with imperial tone to the Commissioner of Election, as he draws his ballot out of his cartridge-box, "I vote for Abraham Lincoln, and the continuance of this war!"—how, in measure with him, do the Fredericks the Great become Fredericks the Little, and the great Napoleons diminish to small Napoleons!

The country revered the army for its fighting. It will worship it for its voting. There is not in the history of politics such fidelity to principle as the soldiers of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio have shown in their State elections in the field. Their former commander-in-chief, popular throughout the armies, was selected by the Democrats as a candidate sure to "catch the soldiers' vote." He was made the representative of a policy which should stop the war, and enable the soldier to return to his home, and was made the spouser of a lie that was designed to corrupt the idea of the struggle we are engaged in, that the war was fought not for the nation but for the negro.

They selected a soldier for a candidate, and placed him on a platform of peace, and appealed to the mothers, and the fathers, and the wives, and the sisters, and the lisping children, of the soldiers in the field, to get the soldiers' vote. Stout souls in the farm-houses at home! They opened fire on the Chicago platform and its candidate. They shouted to their loved ones in the ranks:—"Death before dishonor! Fight forever!" And the loved ones in the ranks, in the intervals of bailing out with their coffee-cups their rifle-pits and trenches, read the Chicago platform, resolution by resolution—and as they read their minds hardened to a conclusion that the party which laid it down was confederate with the Rebels whom they were fighting—that the Presidential election the McClellan leaders were engineering was the civil form of betraying and ruining a country; and they rejected the false soldier candidate, rejected the false peace, rejected the allurements of home, rejected the sophistries gendered of beastly hatred of race, and swore sacredly in their rifle-pits and trenches, "This war shall go on till the last armed Rebel dies!" And the angels who make record of the oaths of brave men have registered the Union ballots of the Armies of the Potomac, the James' and the Cumberland, in books consecrated to those mortals who love their race and die for their country.

M. DE GASPARIN ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

M. de Gasparin has written an elaborate paper on the Presidential election in this country, taking strong ground in favor of Mr. Lincoln. We copy the closing passage of Miss Booth's translation:—

"The Democratic party has just been recalled to life! Is there still a Democratic party? If the point in question is to dispute places, I grant it; but if it is to secure the ascendancy of principles, I deny it. No party among you maintains, to my knowledge, the anarchical right of secession, and transforms the slavery rebellion of the South into a struggle for national independence.

"No party fails to recognize the consequences which the recognition of the South would involve in its train; none thinks of cutting in two the valley of the Mississippi, of founding among you permanent and endemic war, in the place of accidental war; none aspires to a situation in which armies would observe each other across an ideal frontier, and in which the South, becoming necessarily the *protégé* of a European power, would introduce the daily action of the Old World into the affairs of the New.

"Lastly, as to slavery itself (and although the Democrats are unhappily more disposed to yield on this point), no party, if I except your Copperheads, has remained a stranger to the teachings of these four years. What intelligent man in America does not now understand that slavery is the enemy, that no thing will be ended if an end is not made of slavery?

"No important reason, therefore, hinders the Presidential election of 1864 from having a character of impulse, of powerful accord, and in some sort patriotic unanimity, which would insure, better than all negotiations, the completion of the war. shall I confess it, we Europeans, strangers to your secondary quarrels, and who see only the great question, have always believed in two Presidential terms for Mr. Lincoln. The first, in our opinion, should resolve the military problem; the second, the political problem. Is it not too much to maintain the same direction for eight years, when the point in question is to subdue a gigantic insurrection, and to reorganize such a country as yours?

"How forget, besides, that in calling to power a Democratic administration, you will introduce invective conflict, and, consequently, powerlessness, into the very bosom of your Government during the whole interval that will separate the coming election from the installation of the new President? These four or five months are of incalculable importance. What will the management of your armies become, suspended as it were between an expiring, disavowed policy, thenceforth without prospect for the future, and a future policy as yet incapable of retaliation? Jefferson Davis will make a good use of these four or five months of contention, distrust, and moral anarchy.

"American patriots, you will set a noble example by manoeuvring a little dissatisfaction, a few rivalities, even a few honorable preferences, in order to terminate gloriously what you have begun! See what results await you; they are present before you, within your grasp.

"Peace will be re-established. The glorious outburst of the North, the national re-election of Mr. Lincoln, is a heavy blow, under which the last resistance of an exhausted and discouraged Rebellion will soon succumb.

"The Union will appear stronger than it was four years ago, for it will have rejected from its bosom the malady that was consuming it. Slavery will have perished, you will have accomplished the greatest work of modern times, and all who have a heart will applaud you for it, and God will shed upon you His best blessing.

"And her marvel—) our political liberty will have survived one of those crises in which everything usually perishes; you will have maintained your institutions while purifying them; you can enter with manly resolution upon the progressive reduction of your army and your expenditures, and the loyal payment of your debts.

"You will have gloire in the struggle. Through sacrifices and sufferings the uprising will be wrought. You will be, as it were, surprised on emerging from this long tempest, in which slavery alone will have perished, to see what relief its disappearance will have brought to your general policy, to your internal existence, to the relations of the North and the South."

"Yes, the South itself will experience unheard-of relief. Less guilty than unfortunate, it walked bowed beneath the weight of an accursed institution, and of those hereditary prejudices which it always engenders, to which we should ourselves be subject did we inhabit Virginia or Florida. The resurrection of the South by contact with liberty, the revival of the fine cultivation of the South, the invasion of the South by European immigration and capital, this is what we shall be permitted to see, after having seen the South resume all its constitutional liberties, on the morrow of its defeat.

"Do you desire Union? Do you desire peace? Do you desire the abolition of slavery? Do you desire the liberty, the greatness of the United States? Decide. A. DE GASPARIN."

—Montgomery Blair, who was reported missing after the guerilla attack upon the railroad train in which he was traveling in Kentucky, arrived safely at Lexington, Ky., yesterday.

—Four Rebel Generals—Jones of Virginia, Beals of Arkansas; Trimble, of Maryland, and Fraser—were committed to Fort Warren a few days since.

—Potatoes have gone down to twenty-five cents a bushel in New Hampshire. All the crops, especially corn and potatoes, are turning out unusually well.

—Nearly all the cotton factories in Woonsocket are stopped for want of cotton. There are twenty cotton mills in the town. The woollen mills are in full blast.

—The catalogue of Amherst College, just issued, contains the names of two hundred and twelve students, classed as follows:—Fifty-seven seniors, fifty-six juniors, fifty-four sophomores, and forty-five freshmen.

—At the Hartford Orphan Asylum there are now sixty-six inmates. Forty-one have entered and nine have left during the year. Thirty of the children had the measles during the summer, but only one died.

—A circular has been issued to the farmers of Vermont, signed by Edward Hammond, of Middlebury, and ten others, urging the repeal of the agricultural college law of last year, and the passage of another more in accordance with the act of Congress.

☞—A Massachusetts soldier writes:—"There are very few Copperheads in the army. I never saw but one, and he was a coward. The fact is, a soldier cannot be a Copperhead. It is only another name for traitor, and it is not in the nature of a soldier to be either."

—The Skowhegan (Me.) *Clarion*, speaking of the stoppage of the Skowhegan *Farmer*, says that, unless the price of paper materially falls, more than half of the country papers will also have to stop, as they cannot go forward much longer at the loss they have been subjected to for the last six months.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

A GRAND EDIFICE.

When the Dedication Occurs.

The dedication of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, located on Eighteenth street, between Vine and Race streets, facing the east grounds of Logan Square, will take place on Sunday, November 20.

This building was commenced, and the corner-stone laid, September 9, 1846, by the lamented and memorable Archbishop Kendrick, the then Bishop of Philadelphia. The splendid church edifice just completed is a high tribute to his memory. As the promotion of Bishop Kendrick to the Archbishopric of Baltimore, it was continued by the late Bishop Neumann, and is now rapidly progressing towards its completion under the auspices of Right Rev. Bishop Wood.

The edifice is 136 feet wide, 216 feet long, and 191 feet 6 inches high to the apex of the pediment. The extreme diameter of the dome at its base is 71 feet, and its total height over 210 feet. The plan of the edifice is that of the modern Roman cruciform churches, having in the centre a great nave. The vaults over the nave and transepts are about 78 feet high, cylindrical and panelled. Over the intersection of the cross vaults is the celebrated pendentive dome, which is in the highest degree grand and imposing.

The side aisles and transepts are divided from the nave by massive piers. These piers support the arches on which the clerestory is built, the piers being richly ornamented with foliated mouldings, relieved by fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order, with enriched bases and capitals. These pillars support an entablature, including the architrave, frieze, cornice, and blocking course, over which springs the vaulted semi-circular ceiling. The nave and transepts are each 50 feet wide, and respectively 192 feet and 128 feet long, the vaulted ceiling being high. The domed aisles are 22 feet wide and 47 feet high. The sanctuary or chancel is 50 feet wide and 44 feet deep. The chapels on each side are 22 feet wide and 39 feet long. The interior of the main dome is 61 feet in diameter, and is height 156 feet above the pavement.

Unlike most buildings in this country, there are no side windows, and all the light is introduced from above, which, taken in conjunction with the prevailing color of the whole interior (made to resemble Paris stone), heightens the architectural effect and imparts the solemn and religious tone appropriate to such an edifice.

The lovely attracts great attention, and elicits considerable comment, inasmuch as but few can readily understand the principle of action. The light is mainly introduced through the lanterns of the great dome, the small pendentive domes over the aisles, and the large semi-circular windows at the west end.

The sanctuary at the east end is fifty feet square, and the high altar within it will be one of the most magnificent in America, being approached by a flight of marble steps, gracefully relieved as to color, and being exceedingly chaste in design and neat in execution. There are two broad steps, intended for the deacon and subdeacon, which are a great improvement upon the system generally in vogue, inasmuch as the steps to be occupied by these officials are very generally too narrow and contracted in size.

The very richest style of the Roman Corinthian order prevails throughout the building. The front on Eighteenth street is a beautiful design by John Norman, Esq., of a highly decorative character, very creditable to the skill and taste of our townsman. This plan consists of a portico of four gigantic columns, sixty feet high and six feet in diameter, finished with richly sculptured bases and capitals. Over these are an entablature and pediment, in corresponding architectural taste, and upon the frieze is engraved the Latin inscription—"*Ad Majorem dei Gloriam*"—"For the greater glory o' God." The main entrance is approached by a flight of steps forty-nine feet long, and over the central doorway is the large west window, and over the side-doors will be niches to receive the figures of the patron saints of the Church, SS. Peter and Paul. These niches, together with the doorways and large window, are relieved with a bold and richly executed architrave. The wings, which are lower than the central *façade*, are also decorated with columns, pilasters, and entablatures, and surmounted by towers rising to the altitude of 110 feet.

The marble pavement is laid on brick arches, covering the whole area of the building, and reflecting much credit upon Mr. John Baird, to whose supervision the entire marble work of the building was entrusted. The railing surrounding the sanctuary is of the most superior quality of Italian marble extant, highly chaste in design and neat in execution.

There is a fresco painting of the Crucifixion on the main altar, from the pencil of Constantine Brumidi, Esq., as well as all the other paintings. It is a magnificent work of art, and will be permanent and lasting, being genuine frescoing upon the fresh mortar.

At the feet of the agonized Saviour is seen the Blessed Mother in an attitude of keen anguish, whilst the beloved disciple St. John and St. Mary Magdalen are close at hand; in the rear is Nicodemus and a Roman soldier, whilst far off in the distance are groups of Pharisees in exultant glee, their desire of revenge satiated with the death of the Saviour. In size, the painting corresponds with the dimensions of the Cathedral. The painting above the crucifixion represents the Eternal Father and the Holy Ghost, under the usual symbol of a dove. There are four figures in *chiaro oscuro*, representing the four Apostles St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John, and St. James the greater.

There are also four medallions in the corner of the dome, which represent the four Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, whilst a massive painting in the apex of the dome represents the glorious Assumption of the Blessed Virgin into Heaven. The ends of the transept are decorated by two large paintings, representing the Nativity of our Lord, and the adoration of the Kings from the East. The eight small niches will be filled with statues in *chiaro oscuro* of the remaining apostles. The paintings are all artistically beautiful, and are deservedly a marked feature of the splendid edifice.

On the main altar, in prominent letters, are placed the memorable words of Christ to St. Peter—"*Tu es Petrus, et Super hanc petram ædificabo ecclesiam meam*"—"Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my Church."

Over the large window at the west end, and overlooking the choir, are the words of St. Paul—"*Vas electionis est mihi iste, ut portet nomen meum coram Gentibus*"—"Thou art to me a vessel of election, that thou mayest carry my name before the Gentiles."

On the occasion of the dedication, the Grand Pontifical Mass will be celebrated by Right Rev. Bishop Wood, and the dedicatory sermon preached by Most Rev. Martin F. Spaulding, Archbishop of Baltimore. There will be no services in the other churches, with the exception of the early morning Masses, which will permit all the clergy of the city to attend. Haydn's Mass in D will be sung by a full choir with organ and orchestral accompaniment, and the services will be most thoroughly grand and impressive.

The Sacrament of Confirmation will be conferred upon the same day, and at the close of the dedication ceremonies the Jesuit Fathers will commence a mission, which will last for fifteen days, during which thousands will avail themselves of the opportunity to partake of the bread of living life.

In commemoration of the opening, the Bishop has had prepared a bronze medal, which is being designed at the United States Mint, by Mr. Paquet. It is three inches in diameter, and neat in design and execution. Upon the one side is a view of the Cathedral, surrounded by the inscription:—"Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, began 1846, finished 1864." On the obverse side is an elaborate interior view of the Cathedral, drawn in exquisite perfection. Over the upper semi-circle are the words, *Tu es Petrus*, &c., as above, and under the lower half of the circle is the vercicle of St. Paul, *Vas electionis*, &c., as above stated. These medals will be sold to those desiring to preserve so beautiful a memento of this most interesting event to the Catholics of Philadelphia.

The marble pavement above referred to is to be covered with pine flooring, which we regret to say almost excludes it from view. The pews are to be of white pine, with a capping of mahogany, and will, of course, face the main altar. The pulpit will be placed at the southwest pillar of the building, which causes those occupying seats east of it to sit with their backs towards it. To remedy this, those pews will be provided with revolving backs, which will answer the purpose most admirably.

The plastering of the building was executed by Mr. William J. Pascoe, and is worthy of especial credit. The work is double-pannelled, and has two rows of enrichments, which are of a kind rarely to be found.

The entire building is in perfect and consistent harmony, and, now that it is completed, will serve as a just evidence of the zeal and generosity which pervaded the Catholics of Philadelphia, and caused them to continue to punctually contribute to the erection of this noble monument to Catholicity from the time they were first appealed to by the good and holy man, Archbishop Kenrick. Had he lived, doubtless the dedicatory sermon would have been delivered by him, as the original founder and projector of our much-admired and splendid new Cathedral.

SERENADE TO THE GOVERNOR.—At a late hour last evening Governor A. G. Curtin was serenaded by his friends of Philadelphia, at the Continental. The Governor appeared on the balcony, in answer to repeated calls, and made a neat speech. The serenade was executed by Hassler's band. The pieces chosen were appropriate, new, and performed with taste and skill.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

HAVE REDUCED THEIR

FRENCH MERINOES,

POPLIN REPS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

75 CENTS AND $1 PER YARD.

LARGE LOTS OF

DRESS GOODS

FROM AUCTION. 10-22-2*

No. 912 CHESNUT STREET.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

LARGE STOCK OF

CHOICE FIRST-CLASS

MILLINERY GOODS,

REAL LACES, &c. &c.

GOLD IS OUR STANDARD.

Having purchased at 192, we are enabled to offer Goods very low. 10-1-suthtu

A liberal reduction and discount to the trade.

TAGG & BRO., CORNER OF TENTH AND VINE, open from auction Bargets a

2 lots misses' merino fulmoral hose 25 and 31c.
4 lots men's cotton S.-hose, 13, 25, 35, and 42c.
2 lots ladies' very fine French cloth gloves, 87c. and $1.
1 lot ladies' Jouvin system black kid gloves, $1 50.
1 lot gents' merino undershirts, $1 50.
1 lot children's merino under-vests, 62c. to $1 25.
1 lot ladies' merino drawers, $2 50.
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1 lot leather dusters, 12c.
1 lot boys' cotton ½-hose, stout, 25c.
1 lot black sewing silk, 20c. per dozen skeins.
1 lot buttons ball-back combs, 60c.
1 lot real border linen lunch 1 wds, 31c.
1 lot all-wool long shawls, only $2.

Also, several lots Dress Goods—barcelas, Alex. Plaids for shirting, all-wool, 75c.; black Flannels, fine for the Linens, all colors Cambrics, Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, &c. &c. New goods from Auction daily. Barcains always. 10-22-2t

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS.

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK,

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

No. 936 CHESNUT STREET.

THE PLACE TO BUY

LINEN GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

Have always in stock a full line of

SCOTCH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
IRISH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS, extra heavy.

TOWELS,

NAPKINS,

AND DOYLIES.

SHEETING AND PILLOW LINENS.

Liberal inducements to Hotels, Boarding Schools, and purchasers of large lots. 9-27-mwf-1m

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

s26-fmw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

WHEN IN THE COURSE

OF HUMAN EVENTS

IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO REDUCE

DRY GOODS

TO MEET THE VIEWS OF BUYERS,

WE ARE ALWAYS READY TO DO SO.

As we are now following Gold down as close as we followed it up, this is a good time for consumers to come in and buy

NEW FALL GOODS.

Best Stock of Lyons 4-4 Velvets.
Best Stock of Merinoes.
Best Stock of Poplins.
Best Stock of New Silks.
Best Stock of Nobility Plaids.
Best Stock of Dress Goods.
Best Stock of Black Goods.
Best Stock of White Goods.
Best Stock of Lace Goods.
Best Stock of Blankets.
Best Stock of Cloaks.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

P. S.—We are free to acknowledge we have sold goods as high as anybody, therefore we can afford to sell now as low as anybody. 9-26-mwf-1m

DRESS GOODS,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

DRESS GOODS AT 40 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT 50 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT 60 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT 65 CENTS.
DOUBLE FOLD DRESS GOODS AT 75 CTS!

OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-20-2t Above Willow.

BLANKETS.

HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE,

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

N.W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets,

Are now offering the largest stock of Blankets to be found in this city, at moderate prices.

BERTH BLANKETS,

CRIB BLANKETS,

CRADLE BLANKETS,

BED BLANKETS, all Sizes.

To dealers we offer the best assortment of all the leading makes. [9-27-suthtu-1m

Buy Early and Save the Advance.

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

OF ALL DESIRABLE STYLES,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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10-20-2t Above Willow.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN. 10-7

WATER-PROOF CLOAKINGS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

The best grades at less than usual prices.

OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET

10-20-2t Above Willow.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA

Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,

N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. WELSH & CO.,

Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the

CHOICEST NOVELTIES,

Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the

GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,

At the

LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.

9-20-tuths-2m S. WELSH & CO.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth street,

Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

8s4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

FROM THE

LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

EXTRA QUALITY PARIS EPINGLES.
ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, CHOICE SHADES.
CHOICE GRADES SILK CHAIN POPLINS.
PARIS PRINTED MERINOES.
PARIS PRINTED MOUSSELINE DE LAINES.
FRENCH MERINOES.

OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

10-20-2t Above Willow.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,

VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,

9-26-3m PHILADELPHIA.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and Importation. Silk and Merino Braids, all styles of Silk and Cheniille Head Dresses; Nets cheaper than elsewhere; Boyle Clasps and Boyle Buttons; Cloth Mermet and Silk Gloves; Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders and widths; Fancy Black and Color Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Check Canvas of all colors and styles; Made Ruffings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons in a great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LOSKENS' ADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

MERINOES, POPLINS,

Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS,

Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,

Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO'S,

10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 75. Usual price $6.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 20. Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

8-2-6m No. 324 CHESNUT Street.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 826 ARCH STREET,

BELOW NINTH,

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment. Consisting of

HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 180 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths 3m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-20-4m

DRY GOODS.

THE TIME HAS COME.

THE TIME HAS COME.

THE TIME HAS COME.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 26 S. SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR STOCK OF

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

CLOTHS,

CLOAKS,

VELVETS, &c.,

Far Below the Present Gold Prices.

As we have had the advantage of a continual rise in the prices of our Stock during the progress of the war, we now propose to give our customers the advantage of the

FALL IN PRICES.

ALL STAPLE GOODS

REDUCED.

CALICOES AND MUSLINS

REDUCED.

FLANNELS AND TABLE LINENS

REDUCED.

BLANKETS,

AND ALL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

REDUCED.

N. B.—We respectfully solicit from the ladies and others an examination of our Stock before purchasing, convinced, as we are, that we have

ONE OF THE BEST STOCKS IN THIS CITY,

And will be sold as low, if not lower, than any house will sell the same

QUALITY AND STYLE.

N. B.—Several lots of goods from the large

AUCTION SALES

HELD IN NEW YORK THIS WEEK,

AND WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW.

10-8-stuf-3t

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

WALKING COATS,

VERY LOW PRICES,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

OVERCOATS CHEAP,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

WHERE IS HAPPINESS?

BELLE BRYAN.

I asked a maiden, young and fair,
Whose glossy curls of golden hair
Fell thickly round her sunny face,
"Where is that boon called Happiness?"
She answered me and gently sighed,
"That prize to find I long have tried
Until I've thought 'twas vain to seek;"
And then a tear rolled down her cheek.

I asked a man, whose step was slow,
Whose locks were white as drifted snow,
Whose trembling hand and withered form
Had bravely met life's beating storm.
He turned on me and sadly smiled,
Then said in accents soft and mild,
"Threescore and ten my soul have tasked,
Since I the self-same question asked."

* * * * * *

"I sought for it in health's domain
Where festal mirth and beauty reign;
I sought for it at Bacchus' shrine,
But found I not that boon divine;
And then I sought the God above,
And asked him for His precious love,
And then, oh then, with upturned eyes,
I learned it was beyond the skies."

Brownsmono, Ky., September 6, 1834.

Origin of the "Marseillaise."

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes:—"I read in the papers that an action at law is pending in France, involving the question of whether Rouget de Lisle was the author of this song. According to the account of M. de Lisle himself, he composed both the verses and the music; and if this statement was a misrepresentation, he must have been not only a literary impostor, but one of a remarkably fraudulent kind, because I believe it was principally, if not solely, owing to his being the supposed author of the song that he received a pension of fifteen hundred francs, immediately after the revolution of 1830, from Louis Phillippe.

"At that time, in September, I saw M. de Lisle at his own house, at Choisy le-Roy, a village near Paris. He was then seventy years of ago, a fresh-looking, affable old gentleman. I showed him a printed copy of the song, and he related to me minutely the circumstances under which it was produced, pointing out, however, in my copy, several words wherein, as he said, there were mistakes, that is, variations from his own composition.

"The song, he told me, was produced while he was on service as a captain of engineers in the French army, and he composed it at Strasburg, in the month of April, 1792, during the night following the declaration of war by Austria and Prussia. Le Chant de l'Armee du Rhin' was the title given to it by the author, but a daily publication, edited at the time by M. de Lisle and other young officers of the army of the Rhine, conveyed the animating effusion throughout the south of France. The Marseillaise were just then marching upon Paris; they read it on their way; and they arrived at the capital chanting these verses. Hence the name given by the Parisians, 'L'Hymne des Marseillaise.' The forty battalions of national volunteers, formed at Paris in fifteen days, beat the Duke of Brunswick and the Prussians in Champagne on the 29th of September, 1792, and routed them again in a few days after at Jemappe. These volunteers were commanded by General Dumouries, having under his orders General d'Orleans, since King Louis Philippe; and they marched up to each engagement with the enemy singing, 'Allons, enfans de la patrie,' &c.

"The 'Marseillaise' was always the song of the French army from 1792 to 1804, when the first Bonaparte, having made himself Emperor, and doubling the benefit to himself of such a hymn, caused other songs to come forth which were better calculated to make soldiers admire emperors. Twice subsequently, in 1830 and 1848, the same chant has performed its revolutionary office, and received its quietus by suppression. M. de Lisle was the author of a whole volume of lyric poetry, which was published along with a good deal of music of his own, I think in 1830. His account of the 'Marseillaise,' as he told it to me, was this:—His brother officers, knowing him to have some pretensions to the poetic as well as the musical faculty, said, upon the occasion before mentioned, that he must write a song. It was, too, required to be forthcoming without delay, and it was, as De Lisle said, the result of one night's meditation, the martial muse being aided only by the fiddle. Going to bed with the injunction of his comrades, he joined them at breakfast-time playing his air and singing his song. Some of the errors mentioned are these:—'Les *traitres* nos destinees' should be 'Les *mutins*,' &c. 'Dans ces enuemis qu'impur sang' should be 'un sang impur abreuve nos *sillons*.' There is a seventh stanza frequently added, beginning, 'Nous entrerons dans la carriere;' but this is not De Lisle's, and belongs, I think, to another song.

"M. de Lamartine gives, if I remember rightly, a somewhat different account of the 'Marseillaise,' but he does not question the authorship being that of De Lisle. I believe that Sir Walter Scott has some where a speculation that the air is borrowed, and of a date much older than the Marseillaise volunteers. As to another French song, Sir Walter leaves a record to which recent turns of fortune lend a greater moral interest than he could have anticipated. In 'Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk,' speaking of the field of Waterloo, he says:—'A relique of greater moral interest was given me by a lady, whose father found it upon the field of battle. It is a manuscript collection of French songs, bearing the stains of clay and blood, which probably indicate the fate of the proprietor. One or two of these romances I thought pretty, and have since had an opportunity of having them translated into English by meeting at Paris with one of our Scottish men of rhyme.' Hereupon Sir Walter produces a translation entitled 'Romance of Dunois,' of that same 'Partant pour la syrie,' which is now the French national music of an Emperor, Napoleon the Third!"

Story of a Georgia Unionist.

Josephus Camp, late editor of the Atlanta *Confederacy* and the Georgia *Times*, and the present Clerk of the House of Representatives of Georgia, has arrived in Nashville, having been compelled to leave the South in consequence of the publication of an article advocating the restoration of the Union. Mr. Camp gives an interesting statement of the affairs of the South, which appears in the Nashville *Union* of the 6th. He says that a universal despondency exists throughout the South—at least three-fourths of the people believing that, as there is no hope for the success of the Confederacy, the sooner they return to the Union the better, as each day of hostility increases the difficulties which surround the making of peace.

But it is impossible at present for this sentiment to become demonstrative. Jeff. Davis, he says, is the greatest tyrant living; and wherever his power extends there is neither freedom of speech nor freedom of person; and before a return to the Union is possible, the Rebel army must be dispersed. He regards Hood's force no longer formidable, in a military point of view—it is small in numbers, and is greatly demoralized; but it is yet sufficiently strong to intimidate unarmed people, especially as the male portion of these people consists of only decrepid old men, or young boys—every one capable of bearing arms having been sent to the army by the conscripting officers. Break the army of Lee, he thinks, and that of Hood will disperse; and there are no others worthy to be called a military organization east of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Camp states that the Rebel leaders say that if McClellan is beaten they have no hope; that there is not sufficient vitality in the Confederacy to keep it alive. They, therefore, will look to eventual submission in case of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and since the fall of Atlanta they regard that as certain; and they are, therefore, very anxious about the terms on which they would be allowed to resume their citizenship.

He adds that Governor Brown is for a reconstruction of the Union; he knows this, having recently conversed with him on that subject. It was because the Governor looked upon the cause of the Confederacy as hopeless that he had recalled the militia. They had been summoned to the field for home defense; but when Atlanta was captured the key was unlocked, and Georgia was at the mercy of Sherman; and therefore they could avail nothing, and the Governor believed that they would be more valuable as farmers than as soldiers.

Bishop Bloomfield and his Clergy.—He used to tell a story of one clergyman, whom he had reproved for certain irregularities of conduct which had been brought to his notice by his parishioners, and who had replied:—"Your lordship, as a classical scholar, knows that lying goes by districts; the Cretans were liars; the Cappadocians were liars; and I can assure you that the inhabitants of ——— are liars too." Intoxication was the most frequent charge against the clergy. One was so drunk while waiting for a funeral, that he fell into the grave; another was conveyed away from a visitation dinner in a helpless state by the Bishop's own servants. A third, when rebuked for drunkenness, replied, "But, my lord, I never was drunk on duty." "On duty!" exclaimed the bishop; "when is a clergyman not on duty?" "True," said the other, "I never thought of that."

FRESHNESS.

C. W. ANDERSON.

There's always something new for us—sweet mornings,
Surprise of little circumstances thrown
Around the tread-mill sameness of our lives.
The dropping in of friend with his adornings
Of pleasant smiles and words, and the awful groan
Of the complaining thunder as he strives
To spread his mighty grief around the sky—
Oh, it is hard to quit them all and die!
We are renewed with freshness and the pall
Of yesterday is cast like a worn shawl;
We wear to-day, like maiden her new bonnet,
Or youngster pet his first printed sonnet;
And yet to-morrow will but o'er repeat
The cloy'd scenes that to-day do seem so sweet.

CHINESE TEMPLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* has an interesting account of a wonderful temple just completed in that city by the Chinese residents:—

"It may not be known to all our readers that there are in California six influential and wealthy Chinese companies, which are partly commercial associations and partly benevolent orders, and with which all the Chinese who come hither are in some sort connected. These companies are known as the Same Yep, Yeong Wo, See Yep, Ning Yeong, Hop Wo, and Yeu Wo. They all have their headquarters in this city. Every Mongolian who comes to this coast is either consigned to the care or indentured to the service of one of these companies. They have a complete registry of the names and whereabouts of their countrymen, are bound to look after them in health and sickness so long as their connection with the company is preserved, and if they die here to return their bodies to China.

"These Chinese companies also mix the religious element with their business, not seeking to proselyte as 'outside barbarians,' but to furnish temples wherein the members of their own guilds may worship the wooden gods of the Celestial Empire, and burn Josh sticks and holy paper. The See Yep Company have long had a temple. The Ning Yeong Company have recently built a large establishment, which has been popularly reported to be a pagan temple, wherein all manner of idols are worshipped and mystic rites performed. Popular report is partly right and partly wrong.

"The main building is of brick, about twenty feet front, forty feet deep, and three stories high. The front is a recessed arch under a square cornice, the window opening upon iron-railed balconies built within the arch and outer square line of the building. This edifice is approached through a square one-story brick, opening into an inner court. The first floor of the main building is divided into several small reception and smoking-rooms, at the entrance to which stands a police officer, who admits whoever has one of the invitation cards issued by the company. In these rooms visitors are sometimes handed a cup of tea, some fried cakes, or a paper cigar, and Chinamen may be seen reclining on lounges and smoking pipes of wood and metal, which emit a very villanous smell.

"Back of the reception-rooms is a sort of altar, covered with gilt and red hangings, the front being open and showing what resembles a succession of small steps or shelves, which are covered with paper and inscribed with Chinese characters. This is the register of the dead. Here are inscribed the names of all the members or wards of the Ning Yeong Company who have died in California. In front of this ghostly record lamps are kept burning night and day.

"The furniture of all the apartments on the first floor is of the plainest description. On the second floor is the company's business room, or exchange, where the president or Sing Song, whose name is Wing Ga, and his head manager, Ah Wee, sit and smoke and talk, receive visitors, preside over meetings of the company, and direct its ordinary concerns, relieving the tedium of these occupations with an occasional tune on some of those thrilling two-stringed instruments for which Chinadom is so famous.

"But the wonder of the whole building is the temple in the third story. The first glance at it reveals only a confused heap of gilt, crimson, and blue cabinets, brass ornaments, crimson hangings, and gaudy signs, while the air is ladened with warm and sickening odors. A more careful survey extracts something wonderful and systemless from this *melange* of barbaric tinsel and furniture. The walls and ceilings are nearly hid with the huge crimson, blue, and gilt signs, each bearing four large letters—supposed to be a motto of some sort—and some an inscription in smaller characters on one end. These are said to be presents from other companies, and from friends here and in China. Across the centre of the room are placed three cabinets, each about ten feet long by two feet wide and four feet high, made of exceedingly dark and heavy wood, and the fronts carved in high relief in the most grotesque and elaborate manner. Some of the carvings represent the interior of houses, with figures of men, beasts, birds, and insects in strange juxtaposition; while others consist of trees, vines, and scroll-work—all gilded, the background being the original dark color of the wood.

"On the top of these massive cabinets are large brasiers filled with incense or containing live coals, in which sticks of sandal-wood are slowly burning; fantastic wax tapers; sticks of punk three feet high and four inches thick; lofty vessels of a metal like tin, whose use is not apparent; small images; peaked yellow flags; pyramids, or fan-shaped bunches of artificial flowers, peacock tails and insects, mixed with tinsel ornaments; blazing lamps; carved and gilt sticks of sandal wood, &c. Along the sides of the room, at the end of these cabinets of embroidered silk, round, and square, and fringed drums; brass emblems, military and civic; and weapons of war. In the rear of all this splendor stands the altar of Josh, the wooden god of the almond-eyed idolators. This is a square alcove of carved and gilded wood, in which sits the awful Josh himself—a big-paunched Chinaman with a brick-red face, long strips of red cloth flowing from each side of his head, three long tufts of black horse-hair sprouting out of his chin and the corners of his mouth, and his person bedizened with blue, green, crimson, and gilt carvings, studded with bits of glass, to represent his small clothes, and high above his head a brass sun, as if this celestial superstition had mixed with it a bit of Parseeism.

"We were asked to believe while in this awful presence that Josh, when alive on earth, stood fifteen feet in his bare feet, wielded a battle-axe that weighed a ton, and one day killed thirty thousand of his foes. In proof of this story, we are shown by Ah Wee, in a manner that admitted of no controversy, a wooden battle-axe, highly carved and gilded, which is an exact representation of the one that Josh swung with such fatal fury. Under Josh's august nose blazed several off lamps; and sticks of burning sandal-wood and punk, and brasiers of incense powder, sent up wreaths of smoke, filling the room with an odor that was rather pleasant after a while. Before this altar the heads of the companies, clad in long blue robes and black skull-caps, appear daily during the festival, bowing, kissing the floor, and chanting, while the Sun Yen and Good Kim are twanged and drums are beat in horrid dissonance. Hither are brought offerings of baked and raw meats—whole sheep and hogs. A record of these is kept, but with the exception of the left hind-quarters of the baked animals, they are taken away again by those who bring them. This is an economical form of sacrifice, and probably does Josh as much good as though his votaries did not save their bacon so carefully. The religious ceremonies are soon over (and that is another wise economy), though during the current festival they are frequently repeated.

"It is a curious fact that the Chinese do not resent or apparently object to the presence of Americans during these rites. Perhaps they are willing to give us every opportunity to be converted, and desire to set us an example of liberality and courtesy which we will be long in following."

Learning and Longevity.

An examination of the necrology of Brown University for the academic year just closed suggests a few thoughts in regard to the comparative longevity of literary men. Of the eighteen alumni reported as having died during the year, the average age was above sixty-seven. A large proportion of these were studious men, lawyers, ministers, and teachers. One only of the whole number died before the age of thirty, and he was the only one originally devoted to business life. But he inherited a consumptive constitution. Ten were lawyers, whose average term of life was about seventy-six years. The first presents but one doctor, and he lived through his threescore years and ten. Another, whose life was mainly devoted to teaching, passed his seventy-seventh year.

The number of ministers was only four, and their mean length of life was less than fifty years. In this particular the facts are abnormal, and not representative. This is not strange, in view of the very small number of this profession. The strange thing is rather that the number of ministers deceased during the year was so small. In fact, one of these four ought to be reckoned as a business man; for he left the ministry, not willingly, but by constraint of circumstances, after only a few years of ministerial life. The conclusion from the whole view is, that professional men as a class live longer than men in general.—*Christian Watchman.*

A Curse of Scotland.—The nine of diamonds.—Numerous reasons are assigned for this card being the woe of the North; one, because the nine of diamonds is the arms of a leading member who voted for the introduction of the malt-tax into Scotland; a second, because this card is considered fortunate in the game of comette, which was introduced into Scotland by Mary of Lorraine, and caused heavy losses, if not absolute ruin, to many of the Scottish nobility, a third is, because the card resembles the *cross* of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland—"cross" passing into "curse."

MODE OF ELECTING THE POPE.

At the present period, when so much of public attention, both at home and abroad, is directed to the probably speedy election of a successor to Pope Pius IX, the following remarks from the pen of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* will be read with interest:—

In the eleventh century Pope Nicholas conferred on the cardinals the right of directing the election of the Pope; and, in accordance with his statutes, the cardinals, who had figured as a body since the eighth century, were bound to demand of the Roman people and the Roman clergy the ratification of their choice. To legalize the election it was indispensable that the same name should obtain two-thirds at least of the votes of the conclave, together with the suffrages of the people and the clergy of Rome. The mode of proceeding, however, was found to be inconvenient. The elections gave rise to dissensions, revolts, and scandals of the gravest kind; foreign intrigue added to the confusion, and the consequence was that both the clergy and the people were excluded from all participation in the election.

That revolution or reform took place in 1271, on the accession of Gregory X. It did not, however, and could not, put an end to intrigue. In the conclave were cardinals belonging to dioceses in all parts of the Catholic world, and each had his own candidate. The elections were often prolonged beyond measure, so much so that pressure was sometimes employed to obtain a decision. Close confinement and short commons were tried, and if after three days' deliberation the cardinals did not elect a pope, one plate of meat, or simply bread and wine, were served to them until they made their choice. The forms prescribed by the ancient statutes were subsequently modified, and before going into conclave the cardinals repeated this oath:—"I take to witness our Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge me, that I will elect the person whom I ought to elect before God."

There were, and, I believe, still are, four different modes of election—by inspiration, by compromise, by scrutiny, and by access. By inspiration, when several of the cardinals call aloud, as if on the impulse of the moment, the name of the person whom they judge worthy of the supreme dignity. It is, however, only after long and fruitless deliberation, and when there remains no chance of agreement by merely human means, that recourse is had to supernatural aid; and it has happened that the rest of the cardinals, or a majority of them, unwilling to show decided opposition, or to be the last in giving their assent, at once concur in the choice of inspiration.

The election by compromise is when, after equally long and equally fruitless deliberation, they agree to lay aside their preferences and to leave the nomination of the pontiff to one among themselves. It is related that it was in this fashion John XXII was chosen. He got all the cardinals to pledge themselves to accept the candidate he should propose, and, to their great surprise, he proposed himself. Taught by this example, for they had never meant to elect him, the cardinals decided that this power should not again be entrusted to any member of the college, except on conditions which would render the recurrence of such an event impossible.

When the election of a pontiff is by scrutiny or ballot, each cardinal writes his own name with that of the candidate he proposes on a ticket. These tickets or bulletins are deposited with much solemnity in the consecrated chalice which stands on the altar of the chapel where they sit; and each one approaching and leaving the altar kneels and repeats a prayer. After a pause the tickets are taken from the sacred cup by officers named *ad hoc* from their own body; the tickets are compared with the number of cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has two thirds of the votes in his favor he is declared elected. If no one can show the requisite number of votes, another proceeding is gone through. This proceeding is the election by access—so called because any cardinal has the right to accede to the vote of another by altering his ticket according to a prescribed form. The moment the election is declared, the tickets are burned. The present pope was elected by unanimity.

The functions of the cardinals are, then, highly important and the past shows how necessary it is that the Pope should be elected with a view to peace and conciliation. Every Catholic country is interested in it, and the cardinals are naturally supposed to be mindful of the interests of their respective countries. France, Austria, and Spain claimed, and I believe still claim, the privilege of demanding the exclusion of one cardinal each from the pontifical throne, but only when the majority of votes is not yet obtained by any one cardinal; and these powers are supposed to have friends or representatives in the conclave to maintain that right in their name.

The cardinals are, as every one knows, princes of the Church. In the early ages the cardinals were the principal priests of the churches in Rome, or deacons of districts. In the eleventh century they numbered but twenty-eight; in modern times they are as many as seventy. When assembled they form the Sacred College, compose the Council of the Pope, preside at special and general congregations, and govern the Church so long as the pontifical throne is vacant. They got the red hat under Inn. III, during the Council of Lyons, in 1245, and the purple from Boniface VIII, in 1294. There are cardinal deacons and cardinal priests. Cardinal Richelieu was a priest and Mazarin a deacon. The great Catholic powers propose a certain number of prelates to be named by the Pope, and these are known as cardinals of the crown.

In the present condition of the Papal States it is supposed that the choice of the Sacred College is already made, and that the future pontiff will be proclaimed instantly on the death of Pius IX, without any meeting in conclave or the usual forms of election. This would be contrary to all previous usage; but were Rome at once invaded by the troops of Victor Emmanuel, with or without the permission of France, or were an insurrection to occur, the cardinals would not be bound to assemble in the Vatican; for wherever they assemble there is the conclave. It is not at all improbable that the Emperor of the French has already fixed on his candidate, but who the person is the Court of Rome has never been able to discover.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Description of the City of Nankin.

On the 19th of July last the troops of the Emperor of China succeeded, after several days' hard fighting, in capturing the city of Nankin. Tienwang, the rebel Emperor, killed himself a few days previously by eating gold-leaf, determined by suicide to avoid personal capture. The body was found by the conquering troops lying in the position in which the rebel had died. The other leading rebel chiefs were taken, and one of them, Chung-wang, has determined to write his life if allowed to live long enough for the purpose. The London *Times'* correspondent gives this account of the city of Nankin as it now is:—

"Nankin will now be opened to foreign trade. It was not named in our treaty, but the sixth article of the French treaty stipulated that French subjects should be allowed to establish themselves there directly it was recovered from the rebels; and under the most favored nation clause in the treaties with England and America, subjects of those countries will enjoy the same privilege. The privilege, however, will certainly for a long time be a barren one, and even in the end is not likely to be worth much. The city is a heap of ruins, with the exception of the small corner occupied by the Rebels; even the palace of the Tien-wang has been burnt, and years will elapse before it can approach nearly to its former size. The country immediately surrounding it is desert, and what trade there is in produce with the neighboring districts flows to Chinkeang, the situation of which, at the junction of the Grand canal with the Yangtze, gives it great advantage over its formerly important neighbor. Soochow is the centre of the richest province in China, and was therefore certain to recover more or less quickly from the state of desolation in which the rebels had left it. But Nankin possesses no such advantages, and although numbers of its former inhabitants will no doubt gradually flock back, and houses will again arise from their ruins, it is very unlikely ever to attain its former size, importance, or consideration. Even before the advent of the rebels, its prestige as the ancient capital of China alone give it the *pas* of its far wealthier neighbor—Soochow; and now it seems likely that the latter will permanently eclipse it. The present circumference of its walls is only eighteen miles, instead of the thirty-five miles which it measured when Nankin was the capital of China; and at the time of its capture by the Taepings only two-thirds even of the lesser area was estimated to be occupied by houses. Still, however, amid all its decadence, it is a vast city, and of sufficient importance to fully justify the great weight attached by the Imperialists to its recapture."

A Satisfactory Total.—A Scotch minister, after a hard day's labor, and while at a "dennor tea," as he called it, kept incessantly praising the "haam," and stating that "Mrs. Dunlop at hame was as fond o' haam like that as he was," when the mistress kindly offered to send her the present of a ham. "Is't unco kin' o' ye, unco kin', but I'll no pit ye to the trouble; I'll just tak' it hame on the horse afore me." When, on leaving, he mounted, and the ham was put into a sack, some difficulty was experienced in getting it to lie properly. His inventive genius soon cut the Gordian-knot. "I think, mistress, a *cheese* in the ither en' wad mak' a *gran' balance*." The hint was immediately acted on, and, like another John Gilpin, he moved away with his "balance true."

SONG FOR OUR BABY.

NIGHT.

The little sparrows have their nest,
God gives the pretty creatures rest;
He watches o'er the smallest thing
That nightly folds its weary wing.
Sleep! baby, sleep!

The nodding lilies by the stream
With folded petals sweetly dream,
The sleeping daisies in the grass
Are wrinkling as the night winds pass.
Sleep! baby, sleep!

Now drop the fringed and dainty lid
O'er "sweetest eyes" that e'er were hid,
And leave your darling baby wiles
For angels' whispers, dreamy smiles.
Sleep! baby, sleep!

FUNNY JOTTINGS.

—The hangman's consolation. While there's life there's rope.

—Near-sighted soldiers are bravest, for they can't see the enemy.

—A blind man, like a newspaper, requires a leading article.

—Why are pretty girls like oatmeal cakes? Because they give the heartburn.

—They who think there is no vacuum in nature forget a coquette's heart and a beau's skull.

—Ladies should never put pins in their mouths. Their lips should be roses without thorns.

—If the cat had wings, no bird would be left in the air. If every man had what he is wishing, who would have anything?

—Pack your cares in as small a space as you can, so that you can carry them yourself, and not let them annoy others.

—It is a popular delusion to believe that powder on a lady's face has the same effect as that in a musket—namely, to go off.

—To be well gloved and well booted is said to be the mark of a gentleman; but with gloves at three dollars and boots at eighteen, none but the well salaried can afford even to "keep up appearances."

—A lady said to her husband that she had read the "Art of Love" just to make herself agreeable to him. "I had rather have your love without the art," he replied.

—Some mischievous wag one night pulled down a turner's sign, and put it over a lawyer's door; in the morning it read, "All sorts of turning and twisting done here."

—We walked to church on Sunday morning behind "the girl with a hole in the heel of her stocking." She probably knew of it on Saturday, but remembered the Sabbath and kept it hole-y.

—The following toast was recently proposed at a fireman's dinner:—"The ladies—Their eyes kindle the only flames which we cannot extinguish, and against which there is no insurance."

—Douglas Jerrold once said to an ardent young gentleman, who was anxious to see himself in print, "Be advised by me, young man, don't take down the shutters before there is something in the window."

—A young lady, visiting in a genteel family, asked the footman for a potato at dinner. John made no response. The request was repeated; when John, putting his mouth to her ear, said, very audibly, "There's just 'swa in the dish, and they must be keepit for the strangers."

—Two lawyers in Lowell, returning from court the other day, one said to the other, "I've a notion to join Rev. Mr. ——'s church; been debating the matter for some time. What do you think of it?" "Wouldn't do it," said the other. "Well, why?" "Because it could do you no possible good, while it would be a great injury to the church."

—We would exhort all parents, if you regard the welfare and happiness of your children in this world merely, teach them benevolence, and train them in habits of benevolence. If you desire that they may be kind to you when you are old, strive to enlarge their hearts. If they are taught to love their neighbors as themselves, they never can be unkind to their own flesh.

—Our Simon, who is not at all backward in coming forward, perpetrated another good thing a day or two since. As he and a friend were standing on the corner, a fine-looking horse passed leisurely by. "That horse is a happy creature," said his friend, "for he's got no notes to pay to-morrow." "No, so happy as you suppose," replied Simon, "for he's got his checks and drafts to meet."

—An "Idea Modeller" writes:—I was teaching school in a quiet country village. The second morning of the season I found leisure to note my surroundings, and among the scanty furniture I seized a three-legged stool. "Is this the dance's block?" I said to a little girl of five. The eyes sparkled, and the curls nodded assent, and the lips rippled out, "I guess so—the teachers always sit on that."

—Sir Thomas Waldo, on leaving the house of a noble Duke, where he had dined, contributed to the insolence and covetousness of a train of servants who lined the hall. Upon placing a crown in the hand of the cook, the man returned it saying, "I don't take silver." "Don't you?" said the Baronet, "then I don't give gold," and returned the five shillings to his purse.

—Some village traders envying a peddler who, they thought, was doing trade with their customers, questioned him whether "he had a license to sell." "A license to sell? no, certainly not," quoth John; whereupon they dragged him, *nolens volens*, before his worship the justice. On being regularly interrogated whether he was duly licensed, John sang out lustily, "In course I has; here you are," exhibiting her Majesty's license; whereupon his persecutors accused him of having lied and fraudulently misled them. "Bosh!" cried the peddler; "you asked me if I had a license to sell, and I told you the truth when I told you I had not. I do not wish to sell it; I want it for my own use!"

Something Like "Social Science."—The public schools of Buffalo offer prizes to the young lady pupils for the best loaves of bread.

Irishman's Postscript.—"If you don't receive this letter, let me know, and I will see the postmaster."

Too Many Cooks.—Elwes, the noted miser, used to say, "If you keep one servant, your work is done; if you keep two, it is half done; and if you keep three, you may *do it yourself*."

A Constitutional Pun.—David Purcell, the famous punster, was desired to make a pun extempore. "Upon what subject?" said David. "The king," answered the other. "Oh! sir," said he, "the *king* is no *subject*."

The Wife.

Does Fortune smile, how grateful it must prove
To treat life's pleasing round with one we love!
Or does she frown? The wife, with softening art,
Will soothe our woes, or bear a willing part.

Cure for a Felon.—As soon as the part begins to swell, get the tincture of lobelia, and wrap the part affected with cloth, saturate it thoroughly with tincture, and the felon is dead. An old physician has known this to cure scores of cases, and it never fails if applied in season.

A Doctor's Reason.—A practitioner being asked by his patients why he put up so many ingredients into his prescriptions, is said to have answered, more facetiously than philosophically—"In order that the disease may take which it likes best."

Self-Love the Motive of our Best Actions.—It is allowed that the cause of most actions, good or bad, may be resolved into the love of ourselves; but the self-love of others is wholly employed in pleasing themselves. This makes the great distinction between virtue and vice. Religion is the best motive of all actions, yet religion is allowed to be the highest instance of self-love.—*Swift.*

Human Dudgeon.—When a man is patient, and humble, and contented with little, he is almost invariably the butt and the drudge of others. Every one is acquainted with some big-headed, ungainly, meek, easy-tempered human donkey, who runs errands, lends money, amuses children, hangs pictures, sees old maids home, sleeps on the shake-down, goes outside the omnibus in the rain to oblige a lady, and generally does everything he is asked to do by his sharper and more selfish neighbors.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

The Baron and the Banker.—A small German baron had occasion to see Baron Rothschild, of Frankfort. The great financier was writing away for very life when Baron X. was announced. He did not even lift his eyes, but said, "Take a chair, sir." The baron, with true German tenderness about titles, said, "Sir, indeed! I think M. le Baron did not hear my name. I am a baron also—the Baron X." "Ah! a thousand pardons!" said the banker, still writing; "you are a baron; take two chairs, then, if you will be so kind, and wait till I have finished this letter."—*Paris Letter.*

The Professed "Funny Man" of Society.—His presence at a dinner party is expected with eager delight, the buzz of the table is hushed when he opens his mouth; his most commonplace remarks produce a laugh on account of the broad assumption that nothing which he utters can be wholly devoid of humor, and while his power of amusement lasts he is the idol of his company. Ability to sing a comic song and to play upon the banjo will heighten this idolatry into fanaticism. But in the hours of what Horace calls the solid day, when the post-prandial roars of the preceding evening have died away, and are safely buried beneath the stratum of serious business which is brought by every morning, the "funny man" will often be mortified to perceive that he is perhaps the only person in his own wide circle of acquaintance who is never consulted when any matter of real importance is under consideration.—*Saturday Review.*

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WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

MADAME LOFTY.

Mrs. Lofty keeps a carriage;
So do I.
She has dappled greys to draw it,
None have I.
She's no prouder of her coachman
Than am I,
With my bine-eyed laughing baby
Trundling by.
I hide his face lest she should see
The cherub boy, and envy me.

Her fine husband has white fingers,
Mine has not:
He can give his bride a palace,
Mine a cot.
Her's comes home beneath the starlight,
Ne'er cares she;
Mine comes in the purple twilight,
Kisses me,
And prays that He who turns life's sands
Will hold his loved ones in His hands.

Mrs. Lofty has her jewels,
So have I;
She wears her's upon her bosom,
Inside I.
She will leave her's at death's portals,
By and by;
I shall bear the treasures with me,
When I die—
For I have love and she has gold:
She counts her wealth, mine can't be told.

She has those who love her station;
None have I.
But I have one true heart beside me,
Glad am I;
I'd not change it for a kingdom,
No, not I,
God will weigh it in the balance,
By and by;
And then the difference He'll define
'Twixt Mrs. Lofty's wealth and mine.

HAIRBREADTH 'SCAPES.

Edmund S. obtained his commission in 1804, just sixty years ago. He was then a handsome lad of sixteen, of a refined and almost feminine order of beauty. But that fair face and those luxuriant auburn locks were destined to exercise no small influence on his future career.

The regiment was under the command of the celebrated Colonel Pack, better known as Major-General Sir Denis Pack. It was sent in 1805 on an expedition to South Africa; and when Capetown was captured, and the enemy totally defeated, it was ordered across the wide Atlantic, up the mighty La Plata, to the walls of the Spanish colonial town of Buenos Ayres.

The occupation of this place by the English was short-lived, and its return to the original possessors disgraceful to British arms. The English had possession of it but a few weeks, when an enterprising and able French officer, named Liniers, placed himself at the head of the native militia, and took it out of their hands. A second time the place was assailed by English troops; General Whitelock attempted to carry it with a force of 12,000 men, and not only failed in his attempt, but was captured with his whole force.

Rusign S. accompanied his regiment in the expedition to Portugal, and fought under the standard of Sir John Moore; and indeed served in the various operations of the army till the beginning of 1809, when he was captured by a troop of French cavalry.

There was a soldier-like enterprise about young Edmund S., which led him to offer his services for duties of a difficult and dangerous character. One of his superior officers speaks of his sagacity and spirit of enterprise, and of the great advantage he (Sir B. D.) derived from his knowledge of the Spanish language, acquired, no doubt, when Edmund was a prisoner in the wilds of South America.

But to our story. Our enterprising young hero was captured by the French when engaged in a dashing and desultory operation under the command of Sir Robert Wilson, who, in person, surprised and carried off a small post of French cavalry near Cavidella; but here Sir Robert found to his cost, or rather to his lieutenant's cost, that he had caught a Tartar. A troop of French cavalry came to the rescue, overthrew and routed Sir Robert Wilson's followers, and made prisoners of many of them, and among the number of our young hero, who was carried overland to Verdun, in the east of France, a station selected by the French Government for English prisoners. The journey was a long and difficult one; but he arrived at his destination in the March of 1809, where he was placed on parole.

Possessed of a cheerful disposition and genial nature, he soon made a number of friends among the French, who vied with each other in treating the handsome young English officer with hospitality and kindness. Verdun at this time was a very pleasant residence. There were balls and parties innumerable, to which all English officers on parole were invited. Our hero appeared at a grand *bal masque* in female costume; and by his delicate tint of cheek, golden hair, perfect symmetry of frame, and fascinating manners, manfied not only to deceive, but positively to captivate the heart of a naval officer in the British service, who danced with and made fierce love to him, to the great amusement of all those who were acquainted with Edmund's assumed character or assumed disguise.

No man likes to be laughed at, especially in a public ball-room; and he dislikes it all the more if he feels he has given anything like occasion for the laughter by making a fool of himself, as is often do when desperately in love. In the case of the naval officer, young S. had committed a unpardonable offense, which could only be atoned for at the point of the sword or the muzzle of the pistol. It was no use to explain to him that assumed characters were the rule at *bal masques*, and that the more complete the deception the greater the merit. He met all such arguments by saying that "the feelings of an officer in the British navy had been trifled with; and that a man who had fooled him in such a way, after the guise of a lovely woman, and who had said things which he should not have heard, must give him the satisfaction of a gentleman." As the rule in duelling from and before the time of "Sir Lucius O'Trigger" and "Captain Absolute" is, that if one party thinks, or resolves to think himself offended or badly used—no matter at any imparital person, or any number of such persons may think to the contrary—the offended party must fight, Lieutenant S. was compelled, most unwillingly, to accept the naval officer's challenge, after offering every apology which one gentleman could offer to another.

They met the following morning, when Edmund, who perhaps felt he had gone a little too far in allowing the naval officer to make a fool of himself, fired in the air. Not so his antagonist, who took deliberate aim and shot our hero through the side. He then rushed up, and as is usual on such occasions expressed deep regret, and paid marked attention to his wounded friend," for "they became friends ever after." Never, protect us from friends or friendships like this, cemented in blood!

The French police at Verdun, who winked at, if not encouraged, the duel, got into disgrace on account of it; and as some of them were dismissed, a bad feeling sprung up among the inhabitants of the place towards the English officers on parole, as a "quarrelsome and bloodthirsty set, who could not take a joke."

Lieutenant S.'s wound was not as serious as at first apprehended; and as he possessed an excellent constitution and good healing flesh, he soon got upon his legs again, and as ready for fighting—that is, for fighting Frenchmen, not English naval officers—as ever.

Soon after his recovery he was presented by a French tradesman with a bill for goods, which he was convinced he had previously paid; but as he had not then find the receipt and refused to pay a second time, the tradesman brought him before the prefect, who sent him to prison "till he should pay the debt." Truly that prison was a purgatory!

Imagine him now alone and melancholy, seated on a wooden bench of a French spunging-house when he suddenly throws up his head, for a thought has struck him, which gives a flush to his pale and delicate face. The question which he put to himself was one which touched the honor as a British officer. It was this:—Is my arrest and imprisonment put me off parole? Does the conduct of this tradesman and his prefect afford me the opportunity of acting with unblemished honor?" A delicate question, no doubt; for it was not to the civil department of the State (to which the tradesman and prefect belonged), that he had pledged his word not to escape, but to the military. But if the military department allowed the civil department to override it, and to confine a man in a cell who had been placed on parole, what then? There was a very difficult question, and we can picture me him with a high and nice sense of honor the opposite views on it. Lieutenant S. resolved to consult his friends, who agreed that his imprisonment rendered his liberty of parole null and void, and afforded him the opportunity of acting with honor. This decision of his friends settled his movements.

But the question remained, Whither should he go, and in what disguise? He finally resolved to bend his steps towards Rotterdam in Holland, where he hoped to meet with some English ship, and try the disguise of a peddler, with agood assortment of wearing apparel, which would afford him the opportunity, if necessary, of changing his disguise.

We are not informed as to the manner of his escape from the debtor's prison at Verdun, but he had no sooner left that place and entered on the high road than he felt the difficulty and danger of his situation. He had a peddler's pack, it is true, which would render him a welcome visitor in any village or town of France; but he had no passport, and, for want of this, was obliged to travel by night, and to betake himself to the woods by day. A few days after his flight he had some remarkable escapes from different bodies of gendarmes that were hovering around him. The pursuit through a wood was at one time so hot that he had to adopt the apparel of a French peasant girl, having hidden his pack in a thicket. Repairing in this guise to an auberge, or inn, he asked for refreshment. While there his pursuers entered the room in which he sat and inquired of the landlord concerning him, giving an exact description of his person.

Feeling that inns were dangerous places for those who desired to avoid observation, he repaired to a retired cottage and begged a night's lodging. His request was granted. The family consisted of father, mother, two sons, and an only daughter. It was decided by the old people that "la fille interessante" should have the half of the daughter's bed.

Here was a predicament for our handsome young lieutenant! What was he to do? To reveal his character to the family? This might have been dangerous. To reveal it to the daughter? This would have been indelicate. He managed somehow to preserve, as he imagined, his secret intact. Although the day he worked with the family in the field, gleaning and binding up sheaves, for it was harvest time; and during the night slept very soundly.

As an Irishman would say, "he paid attention to it." He remained with this kind and simple family for about a week, and then took his departure; but just before he left, the daughter informed him, with a sly smile, that she knew he was not what he seemed. We cannot imagine how she discovered it; but there can be no doubt that she was a very Ruth sleeping at the feet of Boaz junior.

He hastened from the cottage to his retreat in the wood, where he had left his bundle, and in doing so got a glimpse of a party of mounted gendarmes, the same party that had followed him to the village the week before. They seemed conscious that the fox was still "in cover," and had not "stole away," which he was now about to do.

Later that same day he ventured to peep out of his enclosure, bundle in hand, and saw a horseman approaching with a pillion-saddle.

"Will you give me a lift?" inquired our fugitive, coming boldly out of the wood.

"Monter, mademoiselle," replied the horseman, assisting the lieutenant to the empty seat behind him. The horseman, who carried him in this fashion for about two leagues, informed him that he had met a troop of gendarmes, who were seeking an English officer that had escaped from Verdun. Edmund made no remarks, but concluded that the party in pursuit, discovering themselves at fault, were, to use a coursing term, "trying back to find the game." Under these circumstances he felt himself comparatively safe.

The question now was, What should be his next disguise? for he determined to discard that of a female. It is true it had some advantages, and had saved him from the hands of gendarmes; but gowns, bonnets, and petticoats have their peculiar dangers and temptations: he would have nothing more to do with them. He might have reassumed the disguise of a peddler; but he suspected that the police were, by this time, aware of the profession or calling he had adopted on leaving Verdun. He decided on being a sailor on his way to Rotterdam; and betook himself to a neighboring wood to make his toilet. Here he discovered a deficiency in an important article of dress—we believe he was minus a pair of blue *nether* garments—which would never do in going to the Netherlands; so he adopted the profession of a poor laborer, mounted a red wig, and ornamented his handsome face with a patch over one of his eyes. In this disguised condition, he entered the city of Rotterdam in the autumn of 1810.

It was his object to procure a speedy passage to England—a difficult matter to accomplish, as the war between France and England was then at its height, and Napoleon was doing his utmost to destroy the traffic between England and the Netherlands. He was compelled, under these circumstances, to make an arrangement with the captain of a smuggling vessel to land him on the English coast; but this scoundrel, instead of fulfilling his agreement, informed the police of his intentions, who forthwith arrested our poor lieutenant and put him in irons. A sad termination this of his long journey and hairbreadth escapes.

He was detained at Rotterdam till instructions were received of his destination; and in the interim the greatest precautions were taken to prevent his escape. A sentry being placed at his prison door by day and night; for, by this time, our hero had acquired a little character for breaking prison, deceiving French police, and bamboozling gendarmes.

About three weeks from the period of his arrest at Rotterdam, an order arrived for his removal to the fortress of Bitche. He was placed under a strong escort of troopers, and commenced a miserable march, which lasted upwards of six weeks, during which period he was subjected to the greatest cruelty and indignity, being, on some occasions, when scarcely able to walk, tied to the tail of one of their horses and dragged on. He was generally confined during the night in the gloomy cell of a prison in the town where the party halted. During the six weeks employed in this journey he was unable to change any part of his wearing apparel—not even his shirt. His appearance, on entering Bitche, was that of a miserable beggar—ragged, filthy, and cadaverous. The dashing and handsome young Lieutenant S. was never so completely disguised as now.

On arriving at the fortress of Bitche, he was heavily ironed, and confined in a dungeon forty feet under ground. Here all dreams of prison-breaking were annihilated, and with them all hopes of liberty. He looked upon himself as a doomed man, and upon his damp cell as his sepulchre. It is not to be wondered at, that under such circumstances his frame should break down. He was seized with a violent fever, and for several days his life was despaired of. But after a time he rallied; and at the end of six months, and as the result of more humane treatment, recovered somewhat of his usual strength.

During this long period of convalescence he was frequently visited by a French officer stationed in the fortress, who seemed to take a deep interest in him. The officer for the time in charge of the prison guard had the privilege, under certain restrictions, of inviting a prisoner to his guard-room. The French officer referred to took advantage of this privilege—when it was his turn—to invite our hero. The result of this intercourse was, that a lasting friendship sprung up between these two young men.

But friendship is one thing, and strict notions of military duty another. The French officer interfered, and interfered successfully, in having his friend's irons removed, and in having him located in better and more wholesome quarters than he had first occupied; but the question which S. put to himself over and over again, although he hesitated to put it to his friend, was, "Would he help me to escape?"

The desire of escaping was again the master-passion of his soul. The hope which appeared to have died out in his damp cell forty feet beneath the surface of the earth, arose and plumed its wings when the light of heaven was let in, and the hand of friendship stretched out. Hope such as this is like a caged eagle, that will break its bars or its breast.

Lieutenant S. could contain himself no longer. He must put his friend to the test, and see of what material his friendship consisted. One day he put the question to him rather abruptly, "Will you help me to escape, for I am resolved to make the attempt?"

The reply was as decided as the question was abrupt:—"I will aid you to the utmost of my power."

"True as steel," soliloquized our hero, grasping his friend's hand, and retiring to mature his plans.

"To break prison" in the fortress of Bitche seemed utterly impossible; and, if accomplished, to avoid detection after doing so, and escape from a place so guarded and surrounded by sentries, appeared as hopeless as it was hazardous. Some other means must be devised. After long and serious consultation it was finally decided that the wisest mode of escape was for the English officer to walk out of the fortress in a suit of French uniform. The attempt was made in the dusk of evening, and succeeded.

"But where did he get the French uniform?"

I must request that the reader will ask no impertinent questions. But I am given to understand that he found them in his cell.

It may appear strange, but it is not less true, that Lieutenant S. should turn his steps in the direction of Verdun, where he had been so long a prisoner on parole, where he was so well known, and from which he had escaped in the guise of a peddler. We must suppose he had good reasons for doing so. Perhaps he concluded that Verdun would be the very last place where the authorities would think of looking for him.

Early in the morning of the second day, he arrived weary and foot-sore under the walls of Verdun, having performed the whole journey, a distance of thirty leagues, on foot. He had retired to a wood before approaching the town, in order to change his regimentals for the clothes of a peasant. These frequent changes of apparel were well calculated to baffle his pursuers.

Before leaving Bitche he had arranged with a friend at Verdun to meet him with a rope at an angle of the fortress of the latter place, which he described, to help him to climb the wall. When he arrived at daybreak at the place of rendezvous, there was no friend there. His friend had mistaken the point. Imagine him now, exhausted and hungry, hanging about the gates of Verdun for six-and-thirty hours, more anxious to get in than he formerly was to get out, comparing his

DR. LIVINGSTONE ON AFRICA.

The most important feature of Monday's proceedings was the lecture of Dr. Livingstone, giving a digest of his African experiences. So great was the anxiety to hear it that, while the Doctor himself read it to a crowded audience at the theatre, it was also read at the Mineral Water Hospital. The following is the main portion of it:—

"The slave trade is a gigantic evil which meets us at every step in that country. We cannot move through any part without meeting captured men and women, bound, and sometimes gagged; so no good can be done if this crying evil is not grappled with. The good bishop had some 200 people entirely at his disposal, and would soon have presented to the country an example of a free community supported by its own industry, where fair dealing could be met, which would undoubtedly have exerted immense influence; for wherever the English name is known, it is associated with freedom and fair play. Some seem to take pleasure in running down their fellow-countrymen; but the longer I live I like them the better. They carry with them some sense of law and justice, and a spirit of kindliness, and were I in a difficulty I should prefer going to an Englishman in preference to any other for aid; and as for Englishwomen, they do undoubtedly make the best wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters in the world. It is this conviction that makes me, in my desire to see slavery abolished and human happiness promoted, ardently wish to have some of our countrymen transplanted to a region where they would both give and receive benefit, where every decent Christian Englishman, whether Churchman or Dissenter, learned or unlearned, liberal or bigoted, would actually become a blessing by introducing a better system than that which has prevailed for ages. We conducted Bishop Mackenzie and party up to the highlands, and after spending three or four days with them, returned, and never had any more connection with the conduct of that mission. We carried a boat past Murchison's Cataracts. By these the river descended at five different leaps of great beauty, 1200 feet in a distance of about forty miles. Above that we had sixty miles of fine, deep river, flowing placidly on to Lake N'yassa. As we sailed into this fine fresh water lake, we were naturally anxious to know its depth—10, 12, 20, 30 fathoms—then no bottom with all our line; and John Neal, our sailor, at last pronounced it fit for the *Great Eastern* to sail in. We touched the bottom in a bay with a line of 100 fathoms, and a mile out could find no bottom at 110 fathoms. It contains plenty of fish, and great numbers of natives daily engage in catching them with nets, hooks, spears, torches, and poison. The water remains about 70 degrees, and the crocodiles, have plenty of fish to eat, rarely attack men. It is from twenty to fifty or sixty miles broad, and we saw at least 224 miles of its length. As seen from the lake it seems surrounded by mountains, and from these furious storms come suddenly down and raise high seas which are dangerous for a boat; but the native canoes are formed so as to go easily along the surf. The apparent mountains on the west were ascended last year, and found to be only the edges of a great plateau 3000 feet above the sea. This is cool, well watered, and well peopled with Manganja and Marani, some of whom possess cattle; and I have no doubt but that the first hardships over, and properly housed and fed, Europeans would enjoy life and comfort. This part of Africa has exactly the same form as Western India at Bombay, only this is a little higher and cooler. Well, having now a fair way into the highlands, by means of the Zambesi and the Shire, and a navigable course of river and lake of 400 miles, across which nearly all the slaves of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, as well as some for Cuba, went, and nearly all the inhabitants of this densely-populated country actually knowing how to cultivate cotton, it seemed likely that their strong propensity to trade might be easily turned to the advantage of our own country as well as theirs. And here I beg to remark that on my first journey my attention not having then been turned to the subject, I noticed only a few cases of its cultivation; but in this I saw much more than I had previously any idea of. The native cotton is short in the staple, strong, much like wool in the hand, and as good as Upland American; a second has been introduced, as is seen in the name, being foreign cotton; and a third variety of very superior quality, very long in the fibre, though usually believed to belong to South America, was found right in the middle of the continent—in the country of the Makololo.—A tree of it was eight inches in diameter, or like an ordinary apple tree. And all these required planting not oftener than once in three years. There is no danger of frost either, to injure the crops. No sooner, however, had we begun our labors among the Manganja, than the African Portuguese, by supplying the Ajana with arms and ammunition, to be paid for in slaves, produced the utmost confusion. Village after village was attacked and burned, for the Manganja, armed only with bows and arrows, could not stand before fire-arms. The bowman's way of fighting is to lie in ambush, and shoot at his enemy unawares; while those with guns making a great noise, cause the bowmen to run away, and the women and children become captives. This process of slave-hunting went on for some months, and then a panic seized the Manganja nation. All fled down to the river, only anxious to get out between them and their enemies; they had left all their food behind them, and starvation of thousands ensued. The Shire valley, where thousands lived at our first visit, was converted into literally a valley of dry bones. One cannot now walk a mile without seeing a human skeleton. Open a hut in the now deserted village, and there lies the unburied skeleton. In some I opened there were two skeletons, and a little one rolled up in a mat lying between them. I have always hated putting the blame of my failure upon any one else, from a conviction that a man ought to succeed in all feasible projects in spite of everybody, and now I am not to be understood as casting a slur on the Portuguese in Europe. The Viscount Lavradio, the Viscount de Sa' da Bandeira, and others, are as anxious to see the abolition of the slave trade as could be desired. But the evil is done by the assertion in Europe of dominion in Africa, when it is quite well known that they have only a few half-castes, the children of convicts by black women, who have actually to pay tribute to the pure natives. Were they of the smallest benefit to Portugal, if any one could make a fortune and went home to spend it in Lisbon; or if any pleasure whatever could be derived by the Portuguese Government from spending £5000 annually on needy governors who all connive at the slave trade, the thing could be understood. But Portugal gains nothing but a shocking bad name as the first that began the slave trade and the last to end it. To us it is a serious matter to see Lord Palmerston's policy, which has been so eminently successful on the west, so largely neutralized on the east coast. A great nation like ours cannot get rid of its obligations to other members of the great community of nations. The police of the sea must be maintained; and should we send no more cruisers to suppress the slave trade, we would soon be obliged to send them to suppress piracy, for no traffic engenders lawlessness as does this odious trade. The plan I proposed required a steamer on Lake N'yassa to take up the ivory trade, as it is by the aid of that trade that the wealth in slaves is carried on. The Government sent out a steamer, which, though an excellent one, was too deep for the Shire. Another steamer was then built at my own expense. This was all that could be desired—made to unscrew in twenty-four pieces—and the *Lady of N'yassa* or *Lady of the Lake* was actually unscrewed and ready for conveyance at the foot of Murchison's Cataracts, when the people being swept away in the manner I have mentioned, a work was hindered which I confidently believe would have entirely changed the state of the country. It was this steamer *Lady of N'yassa* that took me across the Indian Ocean, and in it I purpose to try again. Were I young again I would gladly devote my time to the missionary work, but that must be done by younger men, specially educated for it—men willing to rough it, and yet hold quietly and patiently on. If I being baffled had ever made me lose heart, I should never have been here in the position which by your kindness I now occupy.

"I intend to make another attempt, but this time to the north of the Portuguese; and I feel greatly encouraged by the interest you show, as it cannot be for the person, but your sympathy is given to the cause of human liberty throughout the world. It startles us to see a great nation of our own blood despising the African's claim to humanity, and drifting helplessly into a war about him; then drifting quite as helplessly into abolition of slavery principles; then leading the Africans to fight. No mighty event like this terrible war ever took place without teaching terrible lessons. One of these may be that, though on the side of the oppressors there is power, there be higher than they.' With respect to the African, neither drink, nor disease, nor slavery can root him out of the world. I never had any idea of the prodigious destruction of human life that has taken place subsequently to the slave-hunting war till I saw it, and as this has gone on for centuries, it gives a wonderful idea of the vitality of the nation."—*Paper read at Social Science Congress.*

—It was Marshal MacMahon who said to an aid as he was rushing into the Malakoff:—"Tell General Pelissier that if we are blown up, he must immediately crown the crater with other men." If he had been under McClellan he would have been pronounced insane, and treated as McClellan treated Sherman. He sent the latter to command the Benton barracks as a "crazy man."

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT SWEARING.

ITS LIMITS AND PENALTIES.

To swear is a vulgar and wicked habit, forbidden by the law of God and the usages of good society. But it is often difficult to know when the dividing line between a mere ejaculation and an oath is reached. Tom Hood called the slamming of a door by a person in a passion "a wooden oath." In the British empire there is a penalty of a fine for swearing. By the act of 19 George II, c. 21, it is decreed that a man convicted of profane swearing shall forfeit 1s. if he be a day laborer, common soldier, or common sailor; but 2s. if he be any other person under the degree of a gentleman; or 5s. if he be of or above the degree of a gentleman. A Scotch paper, the Glasgow *Herald*, says on this point:—

"Do the penalties vary according to the strength of the blasphemy? The Duke of Wellington seems certainly to have formed some conception of a classification of oaths on this principle. When asked by the Government of the day what he thought of the proposal on the part of the French Government to remove Napoleon's bones from St. Helena, the great captain is reported to have said:—'Well, I don't see why they shouldn't have his bones if they want them. Otherwise they'll say we're afraid. Not that I care what they say, I don't care a two-penny d—n what they say.' Now will any of our legal friends assist us here? What is a two-penny d—n?"

Two profane men, Daniel Neale and James Scott, were lately fined in Glasgow for swearing; and the paper from which we have above quoted further remarks:—

"There are many other interesting fields of inquiry opened up by the law under which Scott and Daniel Neale have been fined. For instance, does the object cursed make any difference? Is the fine as heavy for cursing a stubborn donkey as for cursing a fellow-man? Would the irascible old gentleman who bursts forth with a savage malediction upon the stone against which he has struck his gouty toe; would the hearty swell who curses the omnibus that has spattered his clean trousers with mud; would the fuddled youth who is trying to let himself in at two in the morning, and breathes a half-articulate curse upon the keyhole which won't let him get the latch-key in; would the man who curses himself and the man who curses some other body—would all these be mulcted in the same amount, provided the formula employed were in all cases the same? Would it make no difference that the malediction, if it could hurt a man, could certainly not hurt a donkey?

"Then there is the question of oaths uttered in one burst of passion, as distinguished from the same number of oaths uttered after successive intervals, admitting of reflection. In the Scott case, Mr. Justice Blackburn gave it as his opinion that 'one big volley of oaths should be deemed only one offense.' And morally, there is certainly a great difference between the two cases. Then there are the compound oaths, like the oath that Redmond swore when under examination before a committee of the House of Commons. 'It's the sacred truth I'm spakin',' he roared out, when the opposing counsel was questioning him strongly as to his veracity—'It's the sacred truth I'm spakin', by the sowl of Dan O'Connell, which is big, and your own sowl, which is very little, my Lord!' Would this bimembral oath be counted as one or as two? Again, would a curse embracing the whole body entitle the blasphemer, without incurring any fresh penalties, to curse in detail the various parts of the aforesaid body, as, *e. g.*, the eyes? on the principle that having paid (prospectively) for a curse on the containing whole, he is at liberty to curse at his leisure the contained parts, and, as Coleridge puts it, 'charitably dispose of' the fractional parts of his opponent's body and limbs to every conceivable and inconceivable place that ever Quevedo dreamed of.

"A still more important question, and one that brings the subject nearer home, remains. Does swearing, when put in a genteel dress, come within the letter or the spirit of the law? Is 'By George,' 'By Jingo,' or 'By the Holy Poker,' punishable under the act? Does the vivacious young lady, with her 'O la!' her 'O my!' and 'Goodness gracious!' escape because the oath is left incomplete in expression? Strange, is it not, to see in what respectable houses blasphemy finds its way when it puts on its kid gloves? Again, does putting a curse in the impersonal form exempt the blasphemer from the penalties of the law? as when he cries:—'Deuce take it!' 'Hang it!' 'Confound it!' Then what of Mr. Mantilini and his genteel little 'Demmit!' This, by the way, must surely have been the mild form of imprecation which the Great Duke alluded to. But Mr. Mantilini suggests another question; for Mr. Mantilini, being a fiction, cannot possibly be brought before the court to answer for any infringement of the laws of the country. Who, then, is to pay for Mr. Mantilini's profanity? Is it Mr. Dickens? Or are novelists to be altogether exempted except when speaking in the first person? for if they are, what is there to prevent a man of profane tendencies to create a blasphemous character, give him a place in all his publications, and through him, as a mouthpiece, send everything and everybody to the deuce? and then, when challenged about it, to say:—'O, that man is meant to be a blackguard. He represents a wicked class of people; but his vices are not allowed to go unpunished. I have hanged him in the third volume.'"

SHIPPING.

REOPENING

OF THE

OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS

TO

NEW YORK.

THE COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,

E. C. KNIGHT, Captain Gallagher,
JOHN GIBSON, Captain Bowen,

Will make a regular tri-weekly line, commencing

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864,

LEAVING PHILADELPHIA EVERY

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY,

From the Company's wharf, first above Race street,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

And from New York, Pier 11, North River, on same days,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

These new and substantial steamers were built expressly for this route.

Freight received daily, handled in the most careful manner, and delivered with the utmost despatch.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,

No. 210 S. WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA, and

10-20-6m PIER 11, NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

ETNA (U.S.), Saturday, October 22.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, October 29.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, November 5.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$100 00 Steerage.....$50 00
First Cabin to London 110 00 Steerage to London... 60 00
First Cabin to Paris.. 130 00 Steerage to Paris..... 80 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 120 00 Steerage to Hamburg. 70 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown.—First Cabin, $100; $110; $120. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $50. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, October 29, 1864.

The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, October 29, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sale vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Ship Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
10-21-tf No. 132 DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.—The steamers of these Lines leave daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG—354 MILES!
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

THE SHORT LINE ROUTE
TO ALL POINTS IN THE GREAT WEST!

The Ticket Office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is located at the Depot of the Passenger Depot of the Company, THIRTIETH AND MARKET Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are issued to and from

CLEVELAND,	INDIANAPOLIS,	DAYTON,
DETROIT,	ST. LOUIS,	CINCINNATI,
CHICAGO,	LEAVENWORTH,	LOUISVILLE,
ST. PAUL,	KANSAS,	CAIRO,
COLUMBUS,	WHEELING,	

And all principal points.

Baggage checked to destination.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
Philadelphia to Erie, 451 miles, without change of Cars.
The Shortest, Quickest, and Cheapest Route
TO THE
OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA!
THE MAIL TRAIN,

at 8 A. M., for Downingtown, Lancaster, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and all intermediate points, makes close connection at Harrisburg with the trains of the Northern Central Railway for Sunbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Danville, Rupert, Bloomsburg, Beech Haven, Shickshinny, Wyoming, Kingston, Wyoming, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Auburn, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, (No change of cars between Philadelphia and Lock Haven.) With the Cumberland Valley Railroad for Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown, &c. At Columbia, with the York and Wrightsville Railway for York, Hanover, and Gettysburg.

THE FAST LINE,

at 11.40 A. M., for Pittsburg and the West, makes connection at Landisville with the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Lebanon, Litiz, and Reading. At Harrisburg with the Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railways for Carlisle, Millersburg, Georgetown, and Selinsgrove, Sunbury, etc. At Pittsburg with through trains for all the diverging roads from that point—North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers, and South and Southwestward to the principal points in Ohio.

THE HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION,

at 2.30 P. M., runs via Columbia, where connection is made with the York and Wrightsville Railroad for York, Hanover, and Gettysburg. This train connects at all intermediate points, and reaches Harrisburg at 7.15 P. M.

THE ERIE EXPRESS,

at 8 P. M., runs through without change of cars, for Sunbury, Northumberland, Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Montoursville, Muncy, Williamsport, Renovo, Driftwood, St. Mary's, Warren, Corry, Waterford, Erie, etc. At Corry connection is made with Oil Creek Railroad for Titusville and Shaffer, and with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroads for Franklin, Meadville, and Jamestown. This train connects at Harrisburg with the Baltimore Express for Pittsburg and all western points.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS,

at 10.45 P. M., runs through without change of cars to Pittsburg, and there connects with all diverging roads, North, South, and West. Passengers taking this train to Pittsburg. A through car for Williamsport and intermediate points is attached to this train, and reaches Williamsport at 7.05 A. M.

The Philadelphia Express leaves daily.
The Erie Express leaves daily, except Saturday.
All other trains leave daily, except Sunday.

ON SUNDAY

the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway will leave Eighth street at 7.15 P. M., to connect with the Erie Express, and at 10 P. M. to connect with the Philadelphia Express at the Philadelphia depot.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864,

except Sunday, the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway will leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each train, and the last car will leave thirty minutes prior to the starting time of each train from the Philadelphia depot.

MONTHLY COMMUTATION TICKETS,

for the accommodation of persons living out of town, or located on or near the line of the road, may be purchased at low rates, good for fifty-four trips, if used within the month.

FAMILY COUPON TICKETS,

at reduced rates from local fare, and good for twelve months from date of issue, for twenty-four trips between any two points. For families or business firms.

MONTHLY SCHOOL TICKETS,

for the use of scholars attending school in the city, at very low rates, and entitling holders to 54 trips, if used during a month.

For further information, apply at the Passenger Station, corner of Thirtieth and Market streets, Philadelphia.

JOHN F. VANLEER Jr., Ticket Agent.

WESTERN EMIGRATION.

An Emigrant Accommodation Train leaves No. 127 Dock street daily, (Sundays excepted), at 6 P. M., offering a comfortable mode of travel to families going West, at one-half the usual rates of fare. Particular attention is paid to baggage, for which checks are given, and baggage forwarded by same train with passengers.

For full information, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent,
No. 127 DOCK Street.

MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.

The office of Mann's Baggage Express is located at the southeast corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, where all orders for the movement of baggage will receive prompt attention. An agent of this reliable Express Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot, and take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. The travelling public are assured that it is entirely responsible.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

FREIGHTS.

By this route freights of all description can be forwarded to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any point on the navigable rivers of the West by steamers from Pittsburg, or to all land points by steamers from Erie.

The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other railroad companies. Merchants and shippers in the surrounding towns and cities of their freight to this company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address the Agent at the Company's depot, Pittsburg.

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
CHARLES E. PUGH, Pittsburg.
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
ENOCH LEWIS,
10-21 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

CHANGE OF ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11.00 A. M., 3.30 P. M., 5.30 P. M., 6.45 P. M.

Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.

Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MARKET Street, 6.20 A. M., 7.45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4.45 P. M.

The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company run from Second and Chestnut streets to connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.

jal-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

CHANGE OF DEPOT!

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

REMOVAL.

On and after SUNDAY, October 16, 1864, the Ticket Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be at the Passenger Depot, THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia, and the

PASSENGER TRAINS

WILL START FROM THE

WEST PHILADELPHIA STATION

AS FOLLOWS:—

Mail Train	at	8:00 A. M.
Parkesbur

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

A NATIONAL LYRIC.

We copy the following stirring lyric from advance sheets of the *Atlantic Monthly* for November:—

THE LAST RALLY.

NOVEMBER, 1861.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Rally! rally! rally!
Arouse the slumbering land!
Rally! rally! from the mountain and valley,
And up from the ocean strand!
Ye sons of the West, America's best!
New Hampshire's men of might!
From prairie and crag unfurl the flag,
And rally to the fight!

Armies of untried heroes,
Disguised in craftsman and clerk!
Ye men of the coast, invincible host!
Come every one to the work,
From the fisherman gray as the salt-sea spray
That on Long Island breaks,
To the youth who tills the uttermost hills
By the blue northwestern lakes!

And ye Freedmen! rally! rally
To the banners of the North!
Through the shattered door of bondage pour
Your swarthy legions forth!
Kentuckians! ye of Tennessee
Who scorned the despot's sway
To all, to all, the bugle-call
Of Freedom sounds to-day!

Old men shall fight with the ballot,
Weapons the last and best!
And the bayonet, with blood red-wet,
Shall write the will of the rest!
And the boys shall fill men's places,
And the little maiden rock
Her doll as she sits with her grandam and knits
An unknown hero's sock.

And the hearts of heroic mothers,
And the deeds of feeble wives,
With their power to bless shall aid no less
Than the brave who give their lives.
The rich their gold shall bring, and the old
Shall help us with their prayers;
While hovering hosts of pallid ghosts
Attend us unawares.

From the ghastly fields of Shiloh
Muster the phantom bands,
From Virginia's swamps and death's white camps
On Carolina sands;
From Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg,
I see them gathering fast;
And up from Manassas, what is it that passes
Like thin clouds in the blast?

From the Wilderness, where blanches
The nameless skeleton;
From Vicksburg's slaughter and red-streaked water,
And the trenches of Donelson;
From the cruel, cruel prisons,
Where their bodies pined away,
From groaning decks, from sunken wrecks,
They gather with us to-day.

And they say to us, "Rally! rally!
The work is almost done!
Ye harvesters! sally from mountain and valley
And reap the fields we won.
We sowed for endless years of peace,
We harrowed and watered well;
Our dying deeds were the scattered seeds:
Shall they perish where they fell?"

And their brothers, left behind them
In the deadly roar and clash
Of cannon and sword, by fort and ford,
And the carbine's quivering flash;
Before the Rebel citadel
Yeas trembling the ax shall fall;
From Georgia's glens, from Florida's fens,
For us they call, they call!

The life-blood of the tyrant
Is oozing fast away;
Victory waits at her opening gates,
And smiles on our array;
With solemn eyes the Centuries
Before us watching stand,
And Love lets down his starry crown
To bless the future land.

One more sublime endeavor,
And behold the dawn of Peace!
One more endeavor, and war forever
Throughout the land shall cease;
Forever and ever the vanquished power
Of Slavery shall be slain,
And Freedom's washed and trampled flower
Shall blossom white again!

Then rally! rally! rally!
Make tremble in the land!
Ye foresters rally from mountain and valley,
Ye fishermen from the strand!
Brave sons of the West, America's best!
New England's men of might!
From prairie and crag unfurl the flag
And rally to the fight!

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Thanksgiving on November 24.

PRAYER FOR UNION, PEACE, AND HARMONY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following proclamation was promulgated this afternoon:—

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our National life another year. Defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing us, in His mercy, many and signal victories over the enemy (who is of our household), it has also blessed our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps, and our sailors on the rivers and seas, with unusual health.

He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new resources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our workingmen in every department of industry with abundant reward.

Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, the beneficent Creator and Ruler of the universe.

And I do further recommend to my fellow citizens aforesaid that on occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of Events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, Union and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and for our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

—The estate of a deceased resident of Hollis, N. H., has been confiscated, because the son and heir has been for two years an officer in the Rebel army.

—A story that General Hooker has been left immensely rich by the death of a Mexican wife, is thus disposed of by the San Francisco *Alta*:—"1st. General Hooker's wife was not rich when he married her, nor at any other time. 2d. General Hooker's wife was not a Mexican. 3d. General Hooker's wife is not dead. 4th. General Hooker never had a wife. 5th. General Hooker is not a Croesus—never was, and never will be."

—The Boston Co-operative Coal Company was formally organized on Friday last. It is proposed to raise a stock capital, not exceeding $50,000 in amount, by the sale of shares at ten dollars each, each stockholder to have a single vote in the management of the association. A prominent feature in this enterprise is a provision in its by-laws for furnishing persons in moderate or needy circumstances with their fuel upon the most liberal terms. The directors will commence operations as soon as five thousand dollars of the stock is paid into the treasury.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

TO THE LOYAL MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ROOMS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1864.

To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania:—The smoke of the first encampment has cleared away, and upon the vote of her citizens at home Pennsylvania stands by the Government of our fathers, while her brave sons in the field will not give less than twelve thousand majority for the good cause. The last hope, therefore, of the supporters of General McClellan has disappeared, and the only result of continuing to counsel him is to give aid and comfort to the Rebellion by increasing the appearance of discord among ourselves.

General Sheridan dealt a terrible blow to treason on Wednesday, and every patriot's heart thrilled with joy upon hearing it; but a great majority for Abraham Lincoln in Pennsylvania would so far concentrate the armed energy of every section upon the Confederation. Every vote for our tried and faithful President will paralyze some arm raised to strike down the flag, while every vote for the base and corrupt at Chicago, and the men who carry its white flag, will encourage some Rebel to shoot another Northern soldier. The ticket nominated by Vallandigham, Wood, and Seymour is a mockery and a delusion, and under it no one will be voted for but Democratic fighting men. The war has ceased for the last year only by reason of our disasters, and its continuance to-day is solely owing to the activity of the disunion party of the North and the gratuitous aid of its organization. While are here reminded of the election of its candidates, plausible excuses might be found by malcontent men for giving them their votes; but, after the murders of Kansas, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, all sensible persons know that the election is already decided by the people, and that it only remains to ascertain the majorities. It follows, therefore, that every vote for McClellan and rebellion is an actual invitation to Jefferson Davis to continue the fratricidal war, to waste more of our treasure and to murder others of our sons.

The sublime spectacle of a united North will end the war. We implore all parties to lend their efforts unceasingly to produce this result. By perfecting the ward and hose companies; by the circulation of documents; by public and private meetings, especially by loyal speakers; by earnest personal efforts with the doubtful and careless; by making strangers feel to the line of the Union by a majority worthy of the historic character of the contest and of the great heroes depicted upon it.

Forward, then, every lover of his country, to the good work! Looking not to the past but the future, discarding all personal considerations, and appreciating the privilege of being counted here for liberty and the Union, let us relax no effort until the polls are closed. This committee will continue to do its whole duty, and relies upon your instant, earnest, and constant assistance.

Grant's march of valor and of glory from the Rapidan to the James sealed the fate of the Rebellion. Since then Sherman has turned its left wing. Thereat is closing its avenues of escape. Sheridan has sent its vanguard again whirling down the valley. It only remains for us to relax not the chain along the whole line, and wrapping our hands around our brothers' backs, march to the peaceful, final triumph which awaits us in November.

Should the war in the South be a failure, George B. McClellan is himself the great failure of the war—a general without a victory—a statesman without a record; and if we are faithful to-day will add to its epitaph that he was a traitor to the Republic and to the Union that gave him fame. Let us all therefore, labor without ceasing. In memory of our buried martyrs, in regard for the wounds of our living heroes, to gain liberty from its deadly peril, and the Union from its treasonable foes, in the interest of religion, and in the hopes of the Republic of the future, loyal men of Pennsylvania, forward to victory.

In behalf of the Committee,

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

A. W. BENEDICT, WM. FORSEY, } Secretaries.

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—On Monday next, Mad'lle Vestvali will appear in the character of the "Hebrew Fortune-Teller," the rôle in which she made her first profound impression upon the public of Philadelphia. The play of course, in which she is to appear, is an entirely new translation and adaptation from the French of Victor Ducange, and was expressly for her by Monsieur Dupeuther. Some few days of the present week will put some extra ease in Carte, and crowd its immense popularity to the verge of the Montara chair, which was then agitating the public.

In the new version of the play great alterations have been made from the original, alterations that make it more suitable to the English stage and add to the interest, and so far as the scenes created by the former adaptation have been saved, Madame Vestvali is in the most beautiful music, by the most eminent composers. It is scarcely necessary to say that the Arch Street Theatre will put the scenes on the stage in its usual style of tasteful magnificence.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The Warren troupe play for the last time this evening. Mr. Warren again gave us a specimen of the peculiar perfection with which he plays low comedy, in the character of "Billy Lackaday." His most charming combination leaves many regrets. It has drawn the best and most refined audiences, and altogether is one of the pleasantest theatrical memories we have had for a long time. On Monday Miss Lizzie Logan will make her first appearance in Philadelphia. She is a very beautiful woman and a sister of Miss Effie Logan, and as the commencing her career on the stage (therefore we can only speak from report), but report speaks in the highest terms of her talents, and if good looks are permissible we are permissible that to graceful and lively a person must possess intellect, taste, and talent.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Thompson's engagement comes to an end this evening. On Monday Mr. McKean Buchanan, with his daughter Virginia, will appear in *London Assurance*. Mr. Buchanan has been years before the world, having made one in California, and some time in Australia. He went on the stage qualified by education to understand all the beauties of the drama, and has had successful career. Miss Virginia is his daughter, is quite young, but is said to possess all the requisites for experience in the career she is pursuing.

All the bellies we have read of these two artists have spoken in the highest terms of their talents; and combined as the two will be, the engagement of Monday will be an attractive one for the theatrical public, as the two will be capable of presenting before it each of their favorites in the very parts the public took with the greatest favor. On the 1st of November Mr. Grover will begin a short season of Dramas open here.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

From the Richmond papers, of the 15th to the 18th instants.

☞ REV. P. S. HENSON, POPLAR STREET, NO. 1440 Philadelphia:—This will inform you of the death of your brother, H. L. Henson; also the illness of your sister Ma. She has been sick about ten weeks; it is not thought she will recover. She desires much to see you. Rest as well. Walter is at home. All both his children.

Your affectionate FATHER.

☞ MR. T. C. LEWIS, PHILADELPHIA:—DEAR SIR:—Your sister, Mrs. T. A. Lewis, informs you that her son, Captain C. T. Lewis is a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware, and he on his knees to you for supplies and words of your relief, and answer through the New York *News* or Philadelphia papers and the richmond *Enquirer*. A. W.

☞ RICHMOND, OCTOBER 7, 1864.—T. B. JOYNES, Accomac, Va., and J. Hamilton Eights street, near Walnut, Philadelphia, Pa.:—My friend, Colonel H. Ellerson, was captured on the 2d inst., near Cunliffe's Mill. Please find out where he is and care for him. G. T. S.

☞ OCTOBER 5, 1864.—MRS. ELIZABETH MOORHEAD, Broad and Leland streets, Philadelphia, Pa.:—Tell Mary not to come down here until we see what arrangements take place relative to the funds I sent as a friend. I will send as soon as I can get an opportunity. I am now out and shall attend to business through quite handed, though it is very troublesome at night time. I wrote to Mary yesterday, and will do so frequently; she need do likewise. I am very anxious to hear from her. I want her, if possible, to remain with us until the rebellion is ended. Read the New Testament daily, and refer to my precepts, which are published every week in the *Richmond Enquirer*. My devoted love to Mary and kind remembrance to one and all.

☞ RICHMOND, OCTOBER 11, 1864.—TO MR. GUSTAVUS CONSTABLE, Philadelphia:—Dear Gustavus—We are anxious to hear from you. We have received nothing from you which is a long time—and as we are very anxious to hear from you, we beg you to write to us, either by flag of truce or personal. We are in good health. Bless God. Hope to hear this from you soon.

P. S. She child is beautiful, for a Mussican probably shows his Shrewdness, who will confer a favor on us by letting us know something about him. J. G.

☞ PAT. MASON, PHILADELPHIA:—FAMILY AND all are in the right terms of the health. How is my sister? I am very anxious to see her; tell her to pay me a visit as soon as she can, as I feel so exceedingly anxious to see her after so long a separation. Fanny Convo is with me. Vix is anxious to see H. and E. All send their love.

H. CORNELIUS,
Eighteenth street, Richmond.

☞ WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED ON THE LINES near Petersburg, in action with the enemy, October 1, 1864, and died October 7, 1864, at A. P. Hill's Corps hospital, Charles A. Rose, Company F, 2d Maryland Infantry, aged 20 years.

☞ SAMUEL D. MARSHALL, MRS. ELIZABETH Lamar, and Mrs. Mary Ann Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa.:—Your father died suddenly at noon on the 13th instant, of disease of the heart. His remains were interred in Shockoe Hill Cemetery.

☞ CULPEPPER C. H., OCTOBER 1, 1864.—DOCTOR SAMUEL B. W. MITCHELL, in charge of Seventy hospital, Army of Potomac:—My husband, Charles D. Jamieson, 15th Virginia Infantry, Pegram's Battalion, Early's Corps, was taken prisoner in the battle of the 19th, near Winchester, Va. I have not heard anything positive from him, and will be ever grateful for any information of the cavalry and place of imprisonment.

Reply through the richmond *Enquirer*.

KATE JAMIESON.

☞ KILLED, IN THE ACTION WITH THE FORCES of General Burbridge, at Saltville, Va., on the 2d October, while gallantly leading his company into action, Lieutenant T. Crutchfield, second lieutenant, Company D, 10th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Rifles, oldest son of Major Edward Crutchfield, of Louisville, Ky., aged 19 years and 10 months.

☞ BENJAMIN DICKINSON LEWES, DELAWARE:—Your son is with me; he wishes frequently. He will remain with me; you need not have any fears on the subject; he is well and doing well; I could not do without him. Ben is also with me. MAJOR LOB.

☞ PETERSBURG, VA., OCTOBER 5, 1864.—MR. John Moody, at Fortress Monroe, Va.:—Any information of Mr. William Peebles, an old citizen of Dinwiddie county, Va., who was captured on his farm near the city of Petersburg, Va., by a raiding party on the 1st of September, will be most thankfully received through the columns of the New York *Daily News*, or any other Northern paper. MRS. WM. PEEBLES.

☞ RICHMOND, VA., OCTOBER 14, 1864.—TO ROSAmond, Paterson, N. J.:—I saw your personal of the 5th instant in the *Enquirer*. We glad to learn that all were well. I cannot express my grateful feelings for your care of my poor boy. Sister Wadsworth and family and Sally Baxter and family are all well. We all unite to love to you.

W. T. B.

—Rev. Dr. Beman, for forty years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Troy, New York, has left for his new home at Carbondale, Illinois.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.

Origin and History of the System in England.

STATISTICS OF ITS PROGRESS.

Its Introduction into the United States.

In view of the introduction of the postal money order system into the United States, it is instructive to review the history and progress of the money order department of the British Post Office. It must not, however, be presumed that a success similar to that which has attended the system in the mother country will be attained here, from the very fact that it will not be of that advantage to the people of this country as it is there. Persons in England who desire to transmit small sums by mail to distant places have no alternative but to make use of money orders, from there being no paper money of less amount than £5 ($25), while here we are enabled conveniently to send in currency and postage-stamps combined any sum we wish.

In the following remarks we have calculated the English pound sterling at five dollars, which approximates to the gold standard.

ORIGIN OF MONEY ORDERS.

The system originated in the requirement of a safe and easy means of transmitting money by the British soldiers and sailors who were then fighting Tippoo Saib in Asia, and preparing to fight with the French in Europe, to their relatives in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland. To meet this requirement three post office clerks, under the firm of "Stow & Co.," in 1792, started an enterprise which has since grown into a great postal banking establishment. This was done with the sanction of the Postmaster-General, but without any interference by him in the management.

The advantages of the scheme were so apparent, that before long all classes of citizens were allowed to avail themselves of it. Each of the three partners advanced $5000 to begin the business, and during the time they enjoyed the monopoly of transmitting small sums—more than fifty years—netted an annual profit of about $1000 each. The fee Stow & Co. charged for transmission was 8d. in the pound sterling (three and one-half per cent.), out of which they had to defray the salaries of clerks and the commission to country postmasters. In addition to this percentage, if the amount exceeded $10, the remitter had to pay twenty-five cents for a Government stamp; and in all cases he had to pay the postage of his letter containing the order; so that with the then high rates of postage the cost of transmission averaged about five per cent. Five guineas (about $26) was the highest amount that could be remitted in one order. The same service is now performed at one-tenth the former cost, and this, too, at an enormous profit to the Government, as will be seen below.

THE SCHEME ADOPTED BY THE POST OFFICE.

In the course of time the British Government began to be alive to the advantages which would be derived from grafting the money order system in the general establishment; therefore, on December 6, 1838, about a year before the introduction of penny postage, Stow & Co. were given compensation, and their business became an official department of the post office. The commission was then reduced to a fixed charge of twelve cents for sums of $10 and under, and of thirty-six cents for sums of over $10 and not exceeding $25, beyond which amount no order was issued.

But the reduction was not sufficient to induce the public to patronize money orders to any extent, for in addition to the commission paid, as the orders were issued on separate slips, the remitter was compelled to pay double postage (a rate being then charged for each sheet), and at the then high rates the cost of transmission was thereby much enhanced. This double postage was soon, however, obviated by the orders being given at the head of a sheet of letter-paper. A chief clerk and two assistants were at first enabled to do all the business that came to the head office; but this business, which had yielded a respectable profit to Stow & Co., was done by the Government at a loss.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE SYSTEM.

Two important changes, however, soon caused the system to take deep root. These were the introduction of penny postage and the reduction of the commission on money orders from twelve and thirty-six cents to six and twelve cents. This double reduction of postage and commission took place in 1840. The prodigious effect which this had, and the rapidly increasing business of the Department, are plainly exhibited in the following table, in which is given the number of orders issued, and the aggregate amount for which they are issued in each year:—

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF MONEY ORDERS.

	No. of Orders issued.	Aggregate amount.
1839	188,921	$1,965,630
1840	587,797	4,801,875
1841	1,522,885	15,638,515
1842	2,111,980	21,683,835
1843	2,501,503	22,961,000
1844	2,806,803	28,476,975
1845	3,176,125	32,066,805
1846	3,516,079	35,235,230
1847	4,031,186	39,515,895
1848	4,263,651	40,766,479
1849	4,248,801	40,761,215
1850	4,439,713	42,472,490
1851	4,481,025	44,432,100
1852	4,947,825	47,191,385
1853	5,215,290	49,581,975
1854	5,466,244	52,312,055
1855	5,807,412	55,046,395
1856	6,178,383	59,025,810
1857	6,389,103	60,901,335
1858	6,689,396	63,319,525
1859	6,969,108	66,254,650
1860	7,227,149	69,282,320
1861	7,571,337	74,701,870
1862	7,867,045	74,897,295

The average annual increase of amount of money orders for the five years ending 1862 was 3½ per cent., the increase on the last of these years being 8½ per cent. The greatest rate of increase in 1862 in the three kingdoms was in Scotland, where it was 12 per cent.; in the towns it was greatest in Bradford, where it was not less than 23 per cent. To show the relative proportion of the orders issued, and the amount for which they were issued, in each of the three kingdoms, we will quote the year 1862, in which there were issued in England and Wales 6,444,531 orders, amounting to $67,207,875; in Scotland, 608,597 orders, amounting to $6,155,615; and in Ireland, 583,917 orders, amounting to $5,540,730.

These gave a proportion of orders to population of one order to every three persons in England and Wales, to every five in Scotland, and to every eleven in Ireland, being an average of one order to every four persons in the United Kingdom.

On January 1, 1862, the limit of single orders was extended to $50, with a proportionate increase in the commission. This will account for the increase in the amounts for which orders were issued in that year being greater in proportion to the increase in the number issued—one order in many cases doing duty where two were previously required.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

For ten years after the post office took charge of the money order business, it was an annual loss to the Government. This was partly owing to the expenses attending the organizing of a distinct staff for the department. The chief clerk and two assistants, with which the work was commenced in 1838, had, by 1847, increased to two hundred and twenty-six clerks in the chief office, with a large amount to be paid for extra work. By experience and the adoption of a better system, although the business has since doubled, only half that number of employees are now required, and nothing is paid for extra service.

The result is that a turning point was reached at the end of the tenth year, and since then the profits of the department have increased in a greater ratio than in any other branch of the post office. The business in Ireland continued to decrease at a loss until very recently, but during the last year or two the money order transactions in that country have become self-supporting. In 1848, the last year that the money order system was a charge upon the resources of the post office, the loss was $28,725; in the previous year it had been $35,000. The progress from that period will be found in the following table:—

PROFITS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

Year.		Year.	
1849	$1,610	1855	$101,250
1850	16,189	1856	113,370
1851	37,185	1857	120,875
1852	55,445	1858	129,680
1853	70,745	1859	145,575
1854	80,855	1860	142,070

The apparent decrease in the last year was owing to the stock of stationery, blanks, &c., having been allowed to run down in the previous year, in consequence of an anticipated change.

The commission received on money orders in the United Kingdom in 1862 was $684,771, being an increase of $45,440 over the previous year.

The post office authorities have been at various times urged to issue orders for small amounts at a less charge than that now made, descending even to as low a commission as one penny; but they have declined acceding thereto, as so small a charge would be attended with loss to the department. However, to meet this demand, postage stamps sent by letter may now be converted into money at the money order offices at a charge of 2½ per cent. This has naturally withdrawn from the money order system a large amount of business, which would have gone to swell the increase beyond what it is. The amount of postage stamps changed into money, in accordance with this regulation, in 1862, in London alone, reached nearly $300,000.

NUMBER OF MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

The number of money order offices in the United Kingdom on the 1st of January, 1863, was 2879. The entire number of post offices at the same period being four to five times that number.

On December 24, 1861, upwards of 41,000 orders were paid during the day. The business is generally very great at Christmas time, which proves that the system is made available for the purchase of presents at that period, or the forwarding of gifts in money. The number of orders paid in London is double that issued; and in all large, and especially manufacturing towns, there is a great excess of payments, while in the fashionable cities and small country towns the reverse is the case. The conclusion is plain, that money orders are much used for the purchase of goods in the cheaper marts.

The number of unclaimed orders is very small in proportion to the business done. In 1860 the amount was $12,000, being only one-fifteenth part of one per cent. on the transactions of the year. The unclaimed amount is paid over to a fund for the assistance of post office officials in the insurance of their lives.

COLONIAL MONEY ORDERS.

The money order system was extended to Canada in June, 1858, and since then many other of the British colonies have been brought within its scope. It had been established previous to this date (in May, 1855), in Malta and Gibraltar. Money orders are exchanged between the mother country and the colonies at a rate of commission somewhat higher than that charged for orders passing within the limits of the United Kingdom. The orders received from Canada in 1861 amounted to $170,000. The number of orders issued in England for payment in the colonies in 1862 was 6234, and the amount $114,495. As may be supposed, the excess in orders passing between the colonies and the United Kingdom is in those sent to the latter—people who have emigrated forwarding money to their relatives whom they have left at home.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONEY ORDERS.

Facilities for forwarding money home were given to the soldiers during the Crimean war, and are now given to sailors on board the ships of the navy, which might at the present time be adopted by the post office authorities of the United States with great advantage, and would be a boon to those who are fighting our battles on land and sea. At the beginning of 1856, towards the close of the war in the Crimea, the money order system was extended to Constantinople, Scutari, and Balaklava, to enable the soldiers and sailors stationed in the East to remit money to their families at home, and the sum thus transmitted during the year amounted to not less than $530,000. The system has also been introduced into all the vessels of the royal navy on foreign service, the paymaster of the ship being the agent of the post office, and empowered to grant money orders upon any office in the United Kingdom. When "Jack" receives his pay, he is thus induced to forward to his wife or relatives at home the earnings which he would be not unlikely to squander away at the first port the ship touches.

CHIEF OFFICE IN LONDON.

From the number of clerks which we have already stated are employed in this office, it will be easily understood that it is a banking establishment of no mean dimensions. The business is conducted in a large building separate from, but very near to the general post office. The basement comprises diminutive streets and alleys, lined on each side with tied up packages of letters of advice and receipts, so methodically arranged that, when required, any single order can be turned to at once. The principal room in which orders are issued and paid smacks strongly of banking, as in it nothing is heard or seen but the chink of money, talk about money, and money and its paper representative.

There is a long counter covered with bowls filled with coin, and scales for weighing gold, with an iron grating in front, through which the clerks at the back look like caged lions; however, they are very tame British lions, and are more likely to growl at an obtuse customer than to bite. Further in the rear, a wall honeycombed with pigeon-holes, filled with orders and advices, forms the background to the picture. Each of these pigeon-holes represents a money order office. When an order is presented for payment the clerk goes at once to the pigeon-hole marked with the name of the office where it was issued, compares it with the letter of advice, and if all the formalities required are properly attended to, the order is cashed. When an order is required, a form is given to the applicant to fill up, and on the principal sum and commission being paid, the order is handed over, and a letter of advice prepared to send to the office on which it is granted.

The accounts of all the money-order offices in the United Kingdom are posted up in this establishment; and so systematically and rapidly is this done that nearly three thousand accounts are gone through, and the balance of the entire department struck daily by two o'clock, when the state of the financial position of each office is known, as it stood at the latest postal communication.

The sub-offices in the metropolis exceed one hundred, about half of which are within three miles of the general office; so that in London a person has not to walk many yards before he will find an office where he can obtain an order, or upon which he can have one made payable.

REGULATIONS.

The regulations for the issue and payment of money orders are almost identical in the United States and England, so that a description of the se adopted in the latter country holds good in this.

The money order is a printed document with blanks, which, when properly filled up, authorizes the postmaster to whom it is addressed to pay the person mentioned in the letter of advice of the postmaster issuing it, the sum named on the face. The order bears neither the name of the remitter nor the receiver; the former is therefore advised to send it in a separate envelope to that containing the instructions, as in the case of its being lost it is of no avail to the person into whose hands it may fall unless he is aware of the names and addresses of both parties interested, and which only elsewhere appear in the letter of advice that passes between the postmasters.

The post office is not liable for an order after it is once paid in accordance with the regulations—that is, if it is properly receipted with the name of the party to whom it is payable, and the exact name and address of the remitter given. In England, if an order is presented through a bank, it is sufficient that it is merely properly receipted. There are also certain regulations in reference to issuing duplicates for lost or miscarried orders for the transfer of payment from one office to another, stoppage of payment, &c.

MONEY ORDERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The commission to be charged on money orders issued in the United States is ten cents on amounts not exceeding $10; fifteen cents on amounts above $10 and not exceeding $20; and twenty cents above $20 and not exceeding $30, beyond which amount no single order will be issued.

The list of post offices at present designated as money order offices is only limited, but it is to be hoped that it will soon be so extended that every town having a population of over one thousand will be included.

—On arriving in Copenhagen, the Princess of Wales wished to dress for dinner, when she suddenly found herself with "nothing to wear." Some stupid servant, who received orders about the luggage, followed out his instructions for leaving it at the palace, which he thought meant the Palace of Bernstorf, and so when, half an hour before the dinner-time, her Royal Highness entered her dressing-room, the necessary garments wherewith to clothe and decorate her beautiful person were nowhere to be found. Bernstorf was four or five miles distant, so any help from there was not to be thought of; and the future Queen of England had to borrow a dress to wear.

—A man shot himself dead in New York on Thursday, on account of unrequited love.

—The debt of the city of Baltimore is $12,983,000.

—Clement Webster, formerly editor of the Providence *Post*, died in that city last week.

—The New England dentists have formed a "Protective Union." Dr. Wetherlee, of Boston, is President.

—The cotton mill in Scituate, R. I., owned by W. B. Matthewson, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday night.

—Mrs. George Potter, of Litchfield, Me., drowned herself in a drain last week, in a fit of mental derangement.

—The piano-forte stool factory of Lorenzo Horne, in Wolfborough, N. H., was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss, $10,000.

—George Custer, father of General George S Custer, of the Army of the Potomac, is an ingenious inventor, and has recently obtained a patent for an improved horseshoe, in which the nail-holes are countersunk and the bottom surface is not grooved. Mr. Custer resides in Monroe, Michigan.

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For Non-Retention or Incontinance of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

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AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury*, in all those diseases.

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Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitution, procure the Remedy at once*.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity*.

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10-20-4t J. THEN, Actuary.

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